VOL. 1. NO. 119.

MASSILLON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1887.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

HUMBERGER'S

Look out for special drives at HUMBERGER'S.

We will soon have our immense

Stock of

FALL AND

Marked and ready for Inspection. We will

make special

Job Sales

FROM:

DAY TO DAY.

Watch this paper.

We are busy marking and receiving New Fall Goods. Will receive another very large shipment today and will give some special offerings this week. have made purchases in Underwear and Dress Goods away below our expecta-tions and will be marked to give some excellent bargains. Don't buy under-

When looking for

Humberger's.

wear until you see what we offer.

WEDDING PRESENTS,

Take a look at

C. C. MILLER'S WINDOW.

Prices very low. G. LIV. RYDER'S

FIRE

Insurance Agency.

ESTABLISHED 1860.—

Largest Fire Insurance Agency in the City.

No. 8 S. Erie Street.

C. F. YON KANEL,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

merican Watches

OF ALL KINDS.

Call and Get Prices.

No. 5 West Main Street,

MARRILLON.

Children's and Misses, Cloaks and Jackets, just opened, all the LATEST STYLES OF THE SEASON.

Also a complete assortment of Dry Goods at SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.

AT RICKS' STORE.

For the next ten days you can buy DISHES

Almost at your own price, to make room for fall stock. FRESH OYSTERS ALWAYS ON HAND. DOXSEE & CLEMENS.

FOR

BOOTS & SHOES GO TO JOHN FIELBERTH NO. 9 CANAL ST.

Receiving oysters daily direct from C. S. Maltby, Baltimore.

For Quality cannot be excelled and will be sold as low as any in the market, by

LUTZ & GRAZE.

HUMBERGER'S Arriving Daily at the

> ARCADE LOTHING HOUSE.

Finest Goods. Lowest Prices. J. & H. DIELHENN

9 and 11 East Main, and 2, 4 and 6 South Erie Streets.

R. A. PINN. Real Estate Dealer, Attorney-at-Law,

U.S. Pension Ag't

Keeps on hand all kinds of pension blanks.

No. 24 East Main Street, Massilon, Ol

Two houses on West Cherry street.
House and lot on Akron street, one lot north of
State street.
One cheap dwelling house in Taylor Clay's
addition to Massillon.North of Cherry street.
5¼ acres of land, well improved, in 4th ward

The Union National Bank.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, President JAS. R. HUNT, Cashier.

Does a General Banking Business MASSILLON, - - - OHIO

SEE GEORGE SNYDER

Before you buy your



COOING TIME. Twenty-one Years Gold-Filled Case, Stem Winder Watch for

\$19.00.

At Coleman's. PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, Manufacturer of Fine Cigars, Retail Dealer in Cigars, Smokers

Articles, News Dealer, Candies, etc. Factory over Arcade Clothing Store, corner Main and Erie

Retail Store. Hotel Conrad.

THE

Does his own cutting, and his location is such that his expenses are small, which enables him to sell

MUCH CHEAPER

than others do. He always has an elegant line of goods to select from.

Fit and Workmanship Always Guaranteed.

Coal Leases Of the most desirable form, and Check

WEIGHMAN'S BLANKS

are kept in stock at the Independent Printing Office,

SALMAGUNDI.

TO-DAYS DOINGS IN THIS TOWN And Hints as to What They are Doing in Many Others.

Miss Ella Wilcox, of Wooster, is visit ing Mr. and Mrs. A. Wilcox. W. G. Myers, of Canal Fulton, was in

the city this morning. Victoria and Louis Paul entertained their friends at their home on East

Cherry street, last night. The third annual ball of the Cigar Makers' Union will take place Tuesday

evening. September 20.

Nathan Moles, wife and little daughter, of Massillon, spent Sunday with our townsman, Charles Moles.-Wilmot Re-

Matters with the Natural Gas Company are at a complete standstill. If a on the head were fully an inch deep. quorum can be secured the managers will try to meet this week.

Burglars cut out a pane of window glass in Frank Dornacher's West Main street saloon last night, and secured a nickle-plated clock, some cigars and seventeen cents.

A meeting in the interest of the Union Labor party was held last night in front of the postoffice. A misunderstanding as to the place made it impossible for a reporter to be present. Two speakers addressed the crowd.

The stockholders of Judge Cochran's railroad, the South Pennsylvania & Ohio, will meet at Bowerstown on September 27, "to determine and authorize such increase of capital stock, lease, sale, purchase, transfer and consolidation, or other act of arrangement, as they may deem best promotive of construction and the interests of the company."

On Wednesday an advertisement was published in THE INDEPENDENT stating that a pocket book had been lost, and in the same impression the finder of a pocket book announced that fact. It happened that the lost book was the one found, and, thanks to the medium of a daily newspaper has been restored to its owner. Advertise in THE INDEPEND-

The Massillon Sporting Association through Commodore Powell has been looking after a location for its park, and is very likely to secure the old tract on East Main street, where the first club held forth. If it can be done it is thought that the business men will encourage the enterprise sufficiently to enable the association to erect building and make a complete fair ground on which to hold first-class fairs each year, and semi-annual race meetings.

Ohio coal operators are complaining that on some of the roads running through Pennsylvania and Ohio, to the West, that all the available cars are grouped for the mines in Pennsylvania. It is claimed that hundreds of cars pass through, empty, accompanied with strict orders that none of them shall be given to any one for local trade, but go forward to be loaded with coal in the vicinity of Pittsburg for Ashtabula and other points. Is not this a case for the Inter-State Commission.—Coal Trade Journal.

The perfection of Massillon's street ighting system was fully realized last night when suddenly every light in the city went out, and there was only the yellow flare of gas jets and oil lamps dissipateth darkness. The trouble was in the central station, where a stop cock blew out of one of the steam lines connecting a pump to one of the boilers. It could not be replaced until all the steam had been allowed to escape, which took an hour or more, after which the dynamos were again started, and the lamps burned as usual.

Rev. Dr. D. C. Osborne, once pastor of the First M. E. church of Akron and later of Canton, closed his three years' pastorate at Trinity M. E. church, Youngstown, Sunday. In his ministry there he has officiated at the dedication of a \$60,000 church, in which services are now held. In three years he has received 197 persons on probation, 99 members by certificate and has issued 109 letters of membership. Of the members 37 have died. He has attended 167 funerals and married 78 couples; and as yet none of those united by him in mar riage have applied for a divorce. He has baptized 51 adults and 158 children and infants. At present the number of members is 540 and the probationers : 6. -Akron Beacon.

Amusements.

"Puddle's Pond was repeated last night at the opera house. Prof. Kortheuer's recital will take

place Monday evening. Seats may be secured now at the store of the Indeppendent Company, No. 20 E. Main street. At No. 35 South Erie street the Russell Bros. are entertaining hundreds of people every hour, with their collection of birds and small animals. They have the only pair of white herons in captivity, an imported golden pheasant, an immense North American eagle, Rocky Mountain rabbits, raccoons, fox squirrels, foxes, and all sorts of singing-birds. The collection is well arranged and is worth going to see. Canaries, mocking birds and red birds are offered for sale.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

A WOMAN KILLED BY TWO BRUTES.

Her Husband Drunk, and in Bed at the Time.

Special Dispatch to the Independent.

GREENFIELD, MASS., Sept. 16 .- A horrible murder was committed here between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Mrs. Patrick Murray, whose husband has been working on the stone crusher at the new jail, was found at the bottom of a fifteen foot wall close beside the Fitch railroad, in the center of a thickly settled portion of the village known as "tough end." She was conscious, but badly cut on the head, which was also badly crushed. Two wounds The woman said that she was assaulted by two men, and resisted them. She died at 2:15 a. m. The murderers are still at large. Her husband has been drunk for a week or more, and was drunk in bed when she was brought home. A fellow named Nulty was arrested as a witness in the case early this

COLLIDED.

LONDON EXCURSION TRAIN WRECKED.

Many Lives Lost and Many Injured. Special Dispatch to the Independent.

London, Eng., Sept. 16-A dreadful collision occurred to-day on the Midland railway. A train filled with excursionists, who were going to Doncaster to witness the races at that place, collided with another train and was wrecked. The accounts of the disaster thus far received, state that many were killed and many injured.

THEY WILL STRIKE.

EIGHT HUNDRED COKE WORKERS WILL CEASE WORK

On Monday Morning Next Unless the Operators Yield. ial Dispatch to the Independent

PITTSBURG, PA., September 16.-A cir cular has been issued by the coke workers association to the effect that all cokers who are not working under the H. S. Frick & Co. scale shall stop work on Monday next. The circular recites that the cokers resumed work after the twelve week's strike with a guarantee from the operators that they would sign a satisfactory sliding scale after the resumption. Those of the operators except H. S. Frick & Co. have broken faith and ro fused to sign a scale giving advantages to the workmen. They now stipulate that the suspension continue until all the operators sign the Frick scale. The strike will throw eight thousand men out of employment.

NAVARRE.

Mr. and Mrs. William Donnovan, are isiting with Akron friends.

kev. S. A. Corl left on Wednesday for Alta, Iowa, to visit his brother.

F. M. Corl attended at senatorial con vention at Alliance, Wednesday. Miss Jennie Linn is visiting friends in

Lary McCarty, of Toledo, came down

to visit his best girl, last Sunday. I. B. Dangler spent Tuesday at his

home in Massillon. On Monday Mrs. Jacob Stepher died at her home at Elton, from an attack of

typhoid fever.

Coon Baltzer congratulates himself and wife over their new baby girl.

D. S. Souers was called to his home at Mineral Point, Saturday, by the sickness of his mother.

"Tony" Leininger, who has been spending the summer months at home, returned to his studies, at Baltimore,

W. C. Wood had his curiosity aroused sufficient to bring him all the way from Mandan, Dak., to see our dingy littly city with plank crossings. Strange, is it

Mrs. Mary E. Lower returned, Saturday, from Detroit, Mich., whither she was summoned by telegram because of the sickness of her sister, who died shortly after her arrival. On her return she visited Toledo friends.

Our line of half hose is very large and the best in the market. Our merino half hose, 3 pairs for 50 cents, are a decided bargain. Spangler & Wade, the

Dr. Von Schneider is permanently located at the stables of A. D. Volkmor, where he can be consulted at all hours with reference to all diseases and disorders to which the equine race is subject.

"Ben Purley Potential Properties of the brightest, more has been written afford to miss it.

EAST GREENVILLE. Work on the new church was resumed

again, Tuesday. The new school house at this place is near completion.

Mr. C. Hartman is erecting a new building for a meat market.

Singing will be held at this place on Saturday nights, instead of Tuesdays.

Mr. David Fortney, formerly of this place, but now of Pennsylvania, is visiting his brother Ross.

Work has been commenced on the new shaft near this place. They have reached a depth of twenty feet.

A public sale of live stock will be at the residence of David Kilgore, September 20th, 1887, consisting of thirty head of cattle.

Mr. and Mrs. John Conner, of Cleveland, who have been visiting relatives here for the past few weeks, returned home again.

ELTON.

Miss Verd Stahl was married last Thursday to John Tasker.

Young Sam McFarren has moved to West Lebanon.

Mr. Will McKinney is doing considerable painting in this neighborhood.

There will be a large party at the residence of Mr. George Ross, on Saturday. Misses Mary and Cordelia Hahn sper

several days last week with Peter Kouth

Miss Lizzie Grojean, who has been spending the summer in Fredericksburg, is lying very low with a fever. Miss Emma has gone to take care of hor.

Drs. Miller and McMillan are treating the daughter of Mr. John Baughman, Miss Mary, in whom there is very little change for the better.

Mrs. Stevers died of typhoid fever Sunday night. She leaves five little children. Lack of proper care no doubt hastened her death. Lying in the same house is a man by the name of Booth, very ill with the same disease.

A number of "flittings" last week. Mr. Stahl's family moved into the country to occupy the neat little house built this summer, while Mr. Davis left her old home to live in the property purchased by her of Mr. Stahl. And to complete the chain, Mr. Daniel Snavely took possession of the Davis homestead,

CHAPMAN.

Our old friend Daniel Roderick is undergoing a very severe attack of lumba-

Pay day every Saturday makes our village lively. Miners pay one week and brick yard the next. Works like a

The festival given by our Baptist friends Saturday evening was well patronized, the net receipts amounting to Massillon, having failed to find the de-

sired natural gas can console herself on having the next best article, viz., a good No. 1 coal to manufacture gas with in abundance. Assistant Mine Inspector Robert Bell

day, while Commodore Dick Powell and a Columbus man made it pleasant for their Hill friends. Thomas C. Snyder is the man selected by the Republicans to down McBride. Well he did it before in Stark county

visited the Youngstown mine last Fri-

and he certainly will do it this fall with little Carroll's 2600 majority at his back. J. R. Gregory has received his commission from Washington, D. C., making him postmaster and re-establishing the Chapman post office. This is a move in the right direction for it would be a terrible winter's job getting our mail from Massillon. Our people feel grateful to

post office for which we say "Thanks."

those who assisted in re-establishing our

The First Heard of It. Massillon will hold a firemen's tou lament September 24th, 25th, and 26th.-Wooster Republican.

The Reason Why.

The Male Chorus desires the publication of the following letter from Prof. Kortheuer, explaining the reason why the concert announced must be abandoned:

After the very cordial manner in which the Massillon chorus received my request for help in my projected concert it does seem a shame for me to be compelled to write as I am. The managers of the opera house thought it would not pay, consequently they can-celled their agreement with me. And, consequently, I shall not be in a posi-tion to be able to accept the very kind assistance or the Male Chorus much as I would have enjoyed giving a concert with them. May I burden you with the request to extend my most sincere thanks and regrets to the society and its conductor; and the hope that we yet at some future time may be able to

do something together Hermann A. C. Kortheuer.

John Hoffman's ten year old son, Harry, split his knee-cap with a corn cutter the other day.

"Ben Purley Poor's Reminiscences" is the brightest, most readable book that has been written for years. You can't

Massillon Independent.

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1868.] [DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.] PUBLISHED BY THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

Independent Building, No. 20;E. Mainistreet, OHIO. MASSILLON,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. WEEKLY.

Contributions on subjects of general and local therest are solicited and the use of the columns this paper to agitate proper matters is urged.

Advertising rates will be furnished upon

The DAILY INDEPENDENT wishes to be at once pheasure and convenience to the people of Massillon. It wants them to read it, think about it, and write to it. It wishes them to consider it their property and not a private enterprise. If this is done there will be no limit to its usefulness,

The Independent's Telephone No.is 72.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1887.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Stark County. Sheriff, Augustus Leininger.

Coroner, George B. Cock. Recorder, J. E. Dougherty. Treasurer, Hiram Doll. Auditor, Patrick Manley. Clerk of Court, John McGregor. Common Pleas Judges, Anson Pease and Rope

Probate Judge. J. P. Fawcett. Co.nmissioners, Jacob Schmachtenberger, Alon 20 Smith aud C. F. Laiblin.

Surveyor, R. Z. Wise. City of Massillon.

Mayor, Josiah Frantz. Marshal, Adam Wendling. Solicitor, Otto E. Young. Treasurer. J. W. Foltz. Clerk, Joseph R. White.

Massillon Time	Tabl
TTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE &	CHICAG
East. 8 2 49 a. m	No
o. 10 9 27 a. m	No

No. 4 3 29 p. m Local 12 00 m	No. 9 11 13 a. m. Local 8 35 a. m.
	WHEELING RAILROAD.
North.	South.
No. 2 6 10 a. m	No. 5 6 10 a. m.
No. 4 3 45 p. m	No. 1 9 59 a. m.
No f arrives & 10	No. 3 7 13 p. m.
Local 12 45 p. m	Local 10 55 a. m
	E ERIE RAILWAY.
North.	South.
No. 4 8 15 a. m	No. 3 7 42 a. m.
No 6 1.05 p m	No 5 1 20 p. m.

O RAILROAD

...No. 7 6 20 p. m. ..Local 3 95 p. m.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY NOMI NATIONS.

For Probate Judge, JACOB P. FAWCETT.

For Prosecuting Attorney, CLINTON C. BOW.

For County Treasurer, HIRAM DOLL.

For Sheriff, RICHARD B. CRAWFORD. For County Commissioner.

JONAS W. WEARSTLER. For Infirmary Director, T. C. PUTMAN.

For Representatives, JACOB GROSSMAN. GEORGE W. WILHELM.

A little touch of unassisted star light, speedily brings Massillonians to a recollection of the excellence of our electric light system.

Even the entirely disinterested press associations felt called upon to say in yesterday's dispatches from the Hocking Valley, "Miners are feeling very indifferent toward Mc-Bride." This is the same John who is running for State Senator, on the Democratic ticket.

"The Boulanger March" is afflicting New York to such an extent that it is being sung as a chorus in New York schools. To this a number of in behalf of the society in passing special

Vanity Fair, an English periodical, speaking of Mr. Blaine, says he is a "candidate for the American Presidency and an Anglophobist, for whose success Englishmen can have but few good wishes. Personally, he is a middle-aged and middle-sized man, gray, pallid, and, though of not particularly striking, still of no forbidding, presence and aspect. He is slow of speech, has an unmistakable, but not unpleasant, American accent, and produces no marked impression of that considerable power and influence which he undoubtedly possesses in the United States. He diplomatically disclaims any candidature for the Presidency. He To be paced on Friday between heats of regards the tariff question as likely to divide even more in the future ruled of the National Trotting Associathan it already does, the Republican and Democratic parties, free trade board so enthusiastic over the prospects being the cry of the former, protection of the latter. The distinction pulse of the people is unmistakably felt. formerly was based on centralization or federalism; but State rights he says, practically perished with the their share in the success of our annual war. Then, added Mr. Blaine, as a

it on terms which scarcely pay, and as the fair is becoming more and Americans are the more reconciled to her keeping it, while they encourage their home industries-a new view of an old subject, and one which it is perhaps worth while England should think about as seriously as other nations.

THE FAIR.

Its Progress and Prospects.

The Stark County Agricultural Society held its last session preceding the fair last Saturday to make final arrangements for its thirty-eighth annual fair.

All are enthusiastic over the fine prospects of the fair, which is predicted to be the best yet held in the county, the sec retary reporting that the demands for information, premium lists, advertising matter, &c., more than doubled that of any former year, and consumed much of his time in replying to and answering correspondents.

J. H. Dager, chairman of Bee and Poul try Building Committee, reported a number of bids for the erection of said buildings, the lowest of which was by A. D. Metzgar for \$435—the highest bid being

Contract awarded to Metzgar and bond taken for completion of the building for the first day of the fair. So bring on your bees, honey and improved tools, implements, &c., and fill up the new Apiary, which will be located northwest of Art

This class is open to Stark and adjoining counties. Ali can enter whether they belong to the bee keepers association or not. Mark Thompson is superintendent.

An apartment will be enclosed in wire screens wherein illustrations and explanations in the handling of bees will be given during the fair. These lessons are alone worth the price of admission to the fair and should not be missed. And we predict that the building will be much too small for the display. The management were very generous in their liberal premiums offered in this class-amounting to \$100, while those of the State fair only foot up a iew dollars more.

Then the poultry house 14x44 feet will be another feature of the fair. It is being erected to the left of the main entrance, and south of where the poultry coops used to be.

Mr. McClave, of New London, who served at the late State Fair as expert and judge, has been secured, and our birds will be scored instead of "guessed at" as in the past.

The board ruled that all can enter their fowls as pairs free, as heretofore, the birds to be scored singly, then the pair of each breed averaging the highest number of points to receive first and next second

Then again, the birds can all be entered singly in a class by themselver, wherein a fee of 10 cents is charged for each bird, to be a fund to be paid out to the first and second best, viz: Should 30 Plymouth Rock hens be entered, first will get \$2 and second \$1, and third commended. Each sex of each breed will be awarded the entrance fee in their respective classes; the exhibitors thus getting back all their money, while the society gets nothing but the benefit of a big poultry show. Hereafter the class will be remodeled if our poultry finances will "spread" themselves. The secretary has information already that the Massillonians are working up an "eye opener" for the people of

the county. The secretary stated that arrangements were in progress for the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad to carry the people from Canal Fulton and along their line to Justus, there to change cars and be carried right to the fair grounds by the Cleveland & Canton road; being carried right to the grounds is sufficient off-set to changing cars at Justus, over walking

from the Ft. Wayne depot to the grounds. Hon. L. C. Cole, for his earnest efforts thorough going Americans protest, bill in the legislature for the enlarging and Mayor Hewitt is studying of the present grounds, and A. R. Hanna, whether or not to use his influence in for past efficient service, were voted complimentaries.

The secretary was again authorized to use the press of the county in bringing the greatness of our fair before the pec-

Many requests having been made to different members of the board for more races and larger purses, from time to time, and arguments produced that larger crowds could be obtained and a general desire having sprung up lately to see "Davy Crockett" and 'Doctor M," of Minerva, in a race, a committee waited upon the Goldberg Bros. and learned that "Devy Crockett" had been entered in Mary. land for that week and would not be here unless the society would bear the expense incident in bringing him here, or if a purse were put up sufficiently large they would bring him here and pace the track inside of 2:30, a feat that has never been accomplished on the present track.

A purse of \$200 was then offered for pacing race; time 2:25 Open to the world to beat 2:30; \$100 to first, \$50 to second, \$30 to third and \$20 to fourth. 'free-for all' trot

This race will be paced according to the

Take it all in all, we never met the a fair as we did last Saturday. By

The manufacturing and mercantile interests of our cities in the county are so large and manifold, and appreciating displays of the products of the county, the board have had under consideration consolation, England took our car- the changing of the constitution to allow rying trade, and as she is now doing the cities of Canton, Massmon and Amande and an area number of directors on the board,

more an "industrial exposition" with all that the name implies, the time is not very far distant when some changes will

be made. Two weeks from to-day the fair will be in full blast, and every patriotic son and daughter of favored Molly Stark should contribute to make this fair outshine all previous ones. There will be many exhibitions and visitors from abroad and if we but do our duty many will be the words of praise bestowed upon us.

Russell Bros.' Great Western Bird Show will exhibit here until Saturday night at No. 35, South Erie street.

Our line of ties and scarfs are fine and all new in shapes and patterns, of silk Spangler & Wade, the hatters,

The Russell Bros. have the finest coilection of foreign and American birds that was ever exhibited. At No.25, South

To import one bird from China cost the Russells \$75. At No. 35, South Erie

Our line of handkerchiefs is the largest and finest ever brought to the city, covering every grade, style and quality. Handsome Roman borders, Japanese silk in special patterns, very desirable. Spangler & Wade, the hat-

Parents, let your children make a visit to Russell Bros,' bird show at No. 35. South Erie street; the admission is only one dime, and when they have told you what they have seen, you will go your

Steam kettles, dish pans and general tinware at prices that defy competition, at the 5 and 10 cent Bazaar.

If you want to buy a beautiful bird don't fail to see Russell Bros., they will be sure to have just what you want. At No. 35, South Erie street.

Our line of underware compasses ev erything made, merino, all wool, in all shades, real camel's hair and French balbriggan. Every variety and size in men's and boys'. Spangler & Wade, the

Pronounced by press and public to be the finest lot of birds and small animals that was ever on exhibition. At No. 35 South Erie street.

First corn meal in the market, made of new corn, at Fred W. Albrechts.

Mason 1 quart fruit jars \$1 per dozen at Dielhenn Bros.

That Rarest of Combinations.

True delicacy of flavor with true efficacy of action, has been attained in the famous California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs. Its pleasant taste and beneficial effects have rendered it im mensely popular. For sale by Morgan-thaler & Heister. 110-2w

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a Terse and Spicy Manner. Three stores burned in Syracuse.

Bob Ingersoll is not going to stump for

A furniture factory at St. Louis burned. Loss, \$200,000.

Casey, one of the men shot at Mitchellstown, has since died. Gen. Edward Clark died at Ann Arbor. Mich. He served in the Black Hawk war.

Naomi Chastine, of Birmingham, Ala., took laudanum over disappointment in love. C. S. Federer, grocer, Augusta, Ky., was fined \$200 and cost for violating the local option law.

Secretary Bayard is arranging a plan for settling the fisheries question to be presented to congress.

D. T. Hills, eighty-one years of age, of Crawfordsville, Ind., died of heart disease Wednesday. Gen. R. W. Ratliff, a former law partner

of ex-Governor Cox, died at Warren, O., Wednesday. The total vote in Texas for Prohibition was 129,273, against 221,627; majority

against it 92,354. The western annual meeting of Quakers convenes at Plain City, Ind., and remains in session eight days.

The Adams Express company's safe at Louisville, Stark county, O., was blown open and \$75 taken.

E. W. Walker, prominent manufacturer of Goshen, Ind., fell from a load of lumber and sustained fatal injuries.

While making a tour of the saloons at Ironton, O., J. D. Keisler, of Point Pleasant, W. Va., claims to have been drugged and robbed of \$485. J. P. Ramsey, of Xenia, O., charged with

aiding in bunkoing J. S. Stevenson, proved an alibi and was dismissed Wednesday. The trial lasted three days. Miss Jane McCarty, daughter of Edward McCarty, of Danville, Ky., eloped with Ed-

ward Farrell, of Lexington, the private secretary of Senator Beck. An officers' train collided with a freight on the Baltimore & Ohio road, near Newark, O., Wednesday afternoon. J. B.

William Geyser, of Fulton county, Ohio, and W. L. Carlin, of Hancock, were nominated for senators at the Thirty-third Republican senatorial district conventions at Toledo Wednesday.

Allen, traveling auditor, was seriously in-

Fort Wayne, Ind., city council voted to condemn the canal feeder that taps the St. Joe river five miles from the city, purchase and clean it, and an abundant supply of pure water is guaranteed.

The winners at Sheepshead Bay were Cyclops, Molly McCarthy's last, Florence M. Raceland and Phil Lee. The Great Eastern handicap, won by Raceland, was worth \$12,000. The St. Leger, at London, was won by Kilmartin. BASE BALL.-New York 5, Indianapolis

3; Pittsburg 9, Washington 2; Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 4; Cleveland 4, Mets 0; Cincinnati 6, Mets 2; Baltimore 9, St. Louis 4; Detroit 15, Boston 6; Athletic 8, Louisville 6; Chicago 17, Philadelphia 12; Zanesville 11, Sandusky 6; Canton 3, Kalamazoo 2. Affray Between Miners.

NELSONVILLE, O., Sept. 16.—Samuel Gal-

ligher, a resident miner of Happy Hollow, a village two miles east of here, was terribly

assaulted by Michael Galligher, a miner of the same place. He sustained the loss of an eye, besides many other injuries.

The Weather. WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 .- Indications-Cold, fair weather, light to fresh winds, generally northwesterly, followed by rising

THE FASHION OF TIPS.

HOTEL RULES ARE HELPLESS TO PREVENT THE IMPOSITION.

How American Baksheesh Is Extracted at Summer Resorts-Tipping Confined to Feeing Waiters-A Tip to the Public. Outrages of the System.

The American vacation is rendered unendurable by the fashion, folly and science of tips. Harvard boys who have not millionaires for fathers stand behind the chairs of done up and played out tourists, expecting to pay their term bills with vacation service and tips. The tips of a handsome and polite waiter are so large that his wages are a matter of no account. Hotel rules are helpless to prevent the imposition. You must tip, or wait and see your neighbor served, not only first, but better served. These are the two things an American cannot do. His first laws of existence are that he is the equal of any man and that he is in a hurry. He can establish his equality and get his breakfast promptly by tipping a quarter, and he does it. Of late the waiters in the summer resorts have improved the system by exchanging places. The wretched tour-ist, who has liberally feed one napkin knight for his breekfast, finds behind his chair at dining a fresh untipped fellow and at supper another. He must fee the whole retinue if he remains long enough. Or, if he flees to another resort, he will find another hungry crowd, and he must begin the same routine afresh. American baksheesh is not demanded, but it is nevertheless enforced.

THE SCIENCE OF IT.

The science of tips is to give the exact amount that will secure the reputation of liberality and wealth, but avoid that of softness. The soft is bled, but not served. Boots understands him, and makes him come down handsomely for half a shine. It is a very delicate matter, that the traveler learns in due time to adjust himself to with nice precision. There are half dollar hotels, where to offer a quarter would secure only contempt and neglect; and there are quarter dollar resorts where to tip a half dollar would be to exhibit yourself easy to be fleeced.

American tipping, however, is not confined to feeing waiters. There is a special public to be fed on all occasions that bring a man before the public. Emerson, shortly before his death, called for his daughter in great distress. "My dear daughter," he said, "this woman wants a pair of my pantaloons. Really, Ellen!—well—you will have to see to it." Ellen found it was a collector of poets' breeches, coats, shirts and other garments, out of which she proposed to create a fire rug. Really, what right has a man to be a philosopher who can not philosophically tip a pair of pantaloons to every collector? Longfellow actually gave the woman a shirt; Whittier a drab coat; Lowell had pulled off his scarf; and now why should not Emerson spare his unmentionables? With what pride and delight shall we imagine that thrifty Puritan dame sitting before her fire and pointing out to visitors the salient points of her rug?

Longfellow on one occasion received from a lady 100 cards, with the request that he would write his name on each, as the lady desired to present them to her guests at a Longfellow dinner party. The poet considered the tip more than the lady, who was a stranger, was entitled to. Most of those who constitute the great public must be satisfied with a tip in the way of a handshake. This no man may refuse at his peril, be he poet, postmaster or president. Our present chief executive has a vast capacity in this regard. His handshake never reaches above the elbow. It does not disturb the equilibrium of his nerves. He rather fattens on tips; whereas to shake hands meant with Lincoln an enormous drain of his vitality.

A LITTLE TOO MUCH.

Funeral tips and wedding tips are the two supreme outrages of the system. There is in them no compensation whatever. Why honor to the dead should require a poor man to mortgage his house to pay an undertaker's bill, including twenty or ten useless carriages, and other quite as needless items, is unexplainable. Tips to the dead should be abolished; tips to the living should at least secure an equivalent.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Fruit Canning in California.

The canning of fruits and vegetables in California has increased rapidly within the last few years. It has nearly trebled in a decade, the pack of last season exceeding 760,000 cases, and that of 1887 is estimated to be at least 30 per cent. larger, making the production nearly 1,000,000 cases. Fully 80 per cent. of these canned goods are marketed east of the Rocky mountains, not a few of them being sold for direct export to Europe.-New York Tribune.

A Trick of Fair Bathers.

A lady in a little burst of confidence imparted the secret that many charming girls wear five and six pairs of stockings when in bathing costume in order to give their legs a plump and attractive appearance. In order, however, to preserve the smallness of the foot the feet of all the stockings, save the pair worn outside, are cut off. Imagine a beautiful girl sitting in her bath house peeling off six pairs of sea soaked stockings.—Philadelphia Press.

The First Colored Troops. Gen. Butler writes to a Boston paper to

say that the first colored troops of the civil war were not enrolled in Massachusetts. In 1862, he says, he enlisted three regiments of colored men in New Orleans and ordered them into action "a long time before colored troops were used elsewhere."-Chicago Times.

Hay Fever. A medical writer on hay fever says the

English and American people are the most susceptible to it, and of those, the upper and cultivated classes and the male sex. In the north of Europe the disease is almost unknown, while in France, Germany, Italy and Spain it is rare. - Chicago Mexico's "Plaza de Toros."

A new "plaza de toros" is to be built in the city of Mexico which will equal any of the most celebrated plazas de toros in Spain. The building wil' be covered with glass, that the bull fights may not be interrupted by rainy weather.-Chicago

I set out to teach myself, and as a consequence I had a fool for my pupil.-Dr. Hammond's "Susquehanna." If we have but a crust of bread we

should insist upon serving it properly.— Christian Reid. Over 1,000,000 fishpoles are imported into this country annually by one firm.

TRAINING VETERINARY STUDENTS.

A Surgeon on the Subject-Treatment Dogs in Hot Weather.

Brooklyn contains many eminent veter

inary surgeons, all of whom have made their mark in their profession. I called on one of them recently and asked him to talk about the training of veterinary students. This is what he said: "In my opinion surgeons, both human and animal, are born, not made. A man must be peculiarly fitted for the profession which in many particulars is an arduous one. The candidate must possess a vast amount of nerve in addition to being physically able to carry on the duties. He must, too, undergo as much training and study as hard as he who would graduate an M. D. In many particulars the class of study and the requirements are the same. One to be eligible must be 21 years old, and prior to entering a veterinary college he must have read with a reputable surgeon for three years. And just here let me state that there are no legally licensed veterinary colleges in America. In 1855 a law was passed providing that no college, unless it possessed the sum of \$50,000 to be used in the purchase of an about the purchase of an anatomical museum, should receive a charter. The Columbia, which, by the way, was not in any manner connected with the college of the same name, and which disorganized in 1884, was not a legal institution."

"What are the first lessons taught?" I asked.

"The beginner must commence by studying anatomy and physiology. then takes up pathology and step by step acquires that knowledge which is useful in after life. Out of the 200,000 physicians or more in the United States, there is not one in 1,000 who has at first a love for his profession. So it is with veterinary surgeons. Young men study two or three years and, without having any previous knowledge of the animal frame, graduate and are thrown out upon the world. Do they live? Yes, but it is at the expense of the public."

Talking about the treatment of dogs these hot days, Dr. Smith said: "I don't think there is such a disease as hydrophobia. Many, of course, die from the effects of a dog bite, but death, in my opinion, is cased by lockjaw and not by hydrophobia. Dogs during hot weather should not be permitted to run in the streets. They should have plenty of water and but little meat. Meat is heating to the blood and causes apoplexy or rush of blood to the head. A bite from a dog that has the rabies is nearly always fatal. Rabies in a human being is the lockjaw pure and simple. Do you remember reading of the death of Butler, the dog fancier, in this city some years ago? It was said that he died from hydrophobia, although the disease, according to medical authorities, does not develop itself within six weeks or six months. Butler showed evidences of having the rabies ten days after being bitten and after suffering terrible agony for forty-eight hours he died. His jaw was firmly set and he had every symptom of lockjaw, or paralysis of the throat. One great cause of dogs going mad is indigestion. Worms, known to the profession as leech worms, will also cause them to have the rabies. No animal bite is more poisonous than the bite of a hog. A cat's bite is dangerous too, but it seldom causes anything more serious than a severe swelling."-Cor. Brooklyn

Mr. Marshall P. Wilder has been makand has got it quite covered with the names of the great folk of England.

BENTON'S HAIR GROWER.

All who are BALD, all who are becoming BALD, all who do not want to become BALD, all who are troubled with DANDRUFF or ITCHING of the scalp, should use Benton's Hair Grower Eighty per centr of those using it have grown hair. It never fails to stop the hair from falling. Through sickness and fevers the hair sometimes falls off in a short time, and although the person may have remained bald for years, if you use Benton's Hair Grower according to directions you are sure of a growth of hair. In hundreds of cases we have produced a good growth of hair on ases we have produced a good growth of hair on hose who have been bald and glazed for years. We have fully sugstantiated the following facts:

We grow hair in every case no matter how long bald.
Unlike other preparations, it contains no sugar of lead or vegetable or mineral poisons.
It is a specific for falling hair, dandruff and itching of the scalp.
The Hair Grower is a hair food, and its composition is almost available the oil which sup-

tion is almost exactly like the oil which sup plies the hair with its vitality.

If your druggists have not got it we will send it prepaid on receipt of price.

BENTON HAIR GROWER CO.,

Cleveland, O.

Piles! Piles! Piles!

Piles! Piles! Piles!

Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is the only sure cure for blind, bleeding or itching piles ever discovered. It never fails to cure old chronic cases of long standing.

Judge Coons, Maysville, Ky., says:
"Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment cured me after years of suffering."

Judge Coffinbury, Cleveland, O., says:
"I have found by experience that Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment gives immediate and permanent relief."

we have hundreds of such testimonials. Do not suffer an instant longer. Sold by Z. T. Baltz, ly at 50c and 1\$ per box.

30-e o w

Dr. Flagg's Family Ointment

Never fails to soothe and heal cuts, burns, bruises flesh wounds, inflammation, sprains, pimples chilblains, salt rheum, chapped lips or hands frost bites, cold sores, sore nipples, and all diseases and eruptions of the skin.

Young Ladies.

Dr. Flaggs Family Ointment will remove all pimples, blackheads, freekles and other blemishes from your face leaving the skin soft and

from your face, leaving the skin soft, and beautiful. No family will be without it after testing itsmarvelous soothing and healingproper-ties. Sold by Baitzly for 25 cents. 30-cow

daily at Albright & Co.'s Fresh East Main street Oysters received

Syrup of Figs. Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken and the nost effective remedy known to cleanse the system whenbilious or costive; to dispet headaches, colds, and fevers: to cure habitual consti-

pation, indigestion, piles, etc.

Manufactured only by the California Fig
Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal. For
sale by Morganthaler & Heister. 1106m

WANTED.

Tailor wanted. Coat maker, steady job to the right man. Apply to J. & H. Dielhenn.

THIRTY stone masons wanted immediately apply at Wilcox House.

GIRL-A good stout girl at the Steam Laundry. Apply at Laundry immediately. GIRL for general house work. Apply at A. J. Richeimer's Globe Bakery.

BOARDING—In private family, for man and wife. Must be no other boarders, 10 minutes walk from bridge works. Leave word at king's Hotel.

FOR RENT.

A desirable property on Wechter street, West Massillon. For further information, inquire on premises, REBECCA MITCHELL.

One good second-hand Smith American organ. Inquire at No. 9 West Main street.

A DESIRABLE property, corner of Front and State streets, in the fourth ward. It will be sold cheap. For further information inquire on the premises. Ellen M. Hose. 111-68

LOST.

carf pin, imitation of a fly, set with eleven pearls. Lost between 154 East Main street and Hotel Conrad, on September 9. Finder will leave the same at Independent Company's retail store and receive reward.

Real Estate Bulletin.

FOR SALE-RESIDENCES.

room house, spleudid location, East Oak street 6 room house. West Main Street, elegant, \$1,700.
4 room house South Erie Street, corner lot, \$1,400.
5 room house. stone quarry hill (cost \$2000) \$1,400.
13 room house, South Erie street, corner lot, \$1,000.
4 room house. George street, new, \$800.
4 room house, Jarvis avenue, new, \$1,100.
8 room (double) house, two out kitchens, \$2,000.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

108 ft. fronting on Eric street, with large brick building and residence. A tremendous bargain.
92 feet front on Eric street, on P. Ft. W. & C. Ry., and Ohto canal, unexcelled location for manufactors.

VACANT LOTS.

1 lot in McLain's add., East Oak street, \$400.
1 lot West Tremont street, \$425.
2 lots South Erie street, \$600.
3 lots Waechter street, \$250.
47 lots Kent Jarvis' 2d add. \$300 to \$450.
23 fots in my Richville avenue add., \$225.
6 lots South Erie street, Julia M. Jarvis' sub-division, \$400.
1 lot East Main street, best on the street, \$2,100.
1 lot just off Tremont street, \$300.
6 lots near C. L. & W. Ry and W. & L. E. Ry. \$300.
1 lot Wellman street. \$600.

Many other rare bargains.

Call and see me. James R. Dunn

SIPPO VALLEY MILLS!

WARWICK & JUSTUS,

Manufacture Best Grades of

Ask your grocer for Fancy Patent, either

VALLEY,

-OR-

SIPPO CHIEF.

MR. HERMANN O. C. KORTHEUER

ANNOUNCES A

PIANO-FORTE RECITAL

At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Burton, corner of Main and Prospect streets, Massillon, O., on

Monday Evn'g.,

September 19, 1887, at 8 o'clock.

ASSISTED BY PROF. CHAS. KLEIN. Violinist. of Canton, and

MR. REGINALD H. BULLEY. Tenor, of Canton, O.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

store, on Main street.

For sale at the Independent Company's

CONDEMNED ANARCHISTS.

HOW THEY SPENT THE FIRST NIGHT AFTER THE FINAL DECISION.

They Write, Read and Finally Sleep Soundly-How Nina Van Zandt Received the News That Her Lover Must Hang.

Herr Most Ranting on the Decision. CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—August Spies was the first one of the condemned Anarchists to receive the news of the final decision of the supreme court at Ottawa, that the decision of the lower court was affirmed and that they should be executed on November 11. The turnkey who took the dispatch to cell 25, and showed it through the bars, lingered a moment to watch the effect it would have on Spies. The arch Anarchist took the message, glanced firmly at the turnkey, and then withdrew to the darker end of the cell. In two minutes or so, he called gently to the old man who sits as death watch outside his barred door, and asked him to hand the - yellow telegraph sheet to Parsons. From him it went to all the others, and at last reached Neebe, who is under sentence of imprisonment.

Newspaper men had been rigorously shut out from the condemned men, and all observations had to be taken from the outside of the cage, about ten yards from the cell door. It could be dimly seen that each of the condemned men made ostentatious efforts at coolness and bravado. They took seats at the cell doors and read newspapers and books, smoked cigars, and once Lings. the bomb maker, whistled.

The force of deputy sheriffs who guarded all the approaches was increased last night, and these were supplemented by relays of uniformed police. All unknown to even the curious pedestrians who peered around the precincts of the jail, the streets and alleys on all sides for several blocks were quietly patrolled by detectives, who sized up all suspicious looking stragglers and kept a watch-ful eye on all little knots that gathered anywhere in the neighborhood of the jail. The Anarchists of the city are so well known that none of them could get through the outposts without being detected.

Within the jail all was still as death. Parsons, apparently worn out with exitement of the day, retired early. Spies tugged nervously at his thin mustache and wearily passed his hand over his brow as he paused every now at then in his writing, and threw down his pen. He seemed ill at ease, and his thoughts were evidently far away from his narrow cell. Fischer and Schwab wrote steadily for hours, and Sam. Fielden whiled away his dreariness with a reperusal of the crushing news that the morning had brought him.

Chief Deputy Gleason visited the jail, and after satisfying himself that everything was right within, carefully inspected the guards outside. The Anarchists were all asleep shortly after midnight and slept until quite late this morning.

Mrs. A. R. Parsons, wife of the condemned Anarchist, says in relation to the decision of the supreme court that she does not believe the people will permit what she calls "this judicial murder." She says: These men could have been hanged when the jury found them guilty. At that time the world would have permitted it, but not now. The people of America will not allow it. I have faith in the American spirit of fair play and justice, and that will not allow these men to be hanged."

"Well, if they are hanged-" she paused, looked out of a window, and tapped her foot on the carpet, "if they are hanged, why, the revolution is so much nearer at hand. And what does a revolutionist care

A reporter called at the residence of Nina Van Zandt last night, but she declined to discuss the decision. Her eyes were red with weeping, and she appeared almost heart broken at the news that her lover, August Spies, was condemned to die on the gal-

"Miss Van Zandt has lived very quietly of late," said one of the neighbors. "I think she has had very little hope for some time. I don't know what she will do now. She will count herself a widow, of course, if the execution takes place. If her conduct has seemed against common sense, why, it is all accounted for—she loves

HERR MOST FURIOUS.

Friends of the Condemned Men "Must Show Their Military Strength."

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The news of the affirmation by the supreme court of Illinois of the decision of the lower court in the case of the condemned Chicago Anarchists caused great excitement among New York Socialists and Anarchists. Herr Most was furious. His Anarchist paper, the Freiheit, had just gone to press when the news came. The forms were ordered from the press. Most posted a notice saying that he could not be interviewed, and that the paper would be published containing an editorial on the matter. Most rolled up his sleeves and proceeded to write an editorial addressed "To the workingmen of all countries." The editorial was a column and a half long. He characterized the judges who made the decision as "infamous and bloodthirsty fools," and the jury as corrupt. November 11 was the day set for the murder of the "heroes." The capitalists wished to see blood flow to show the people that they were the law and could do as they pleased. "Workingmen," says he, "will you peaceably allow this to take place? Allow the punishment of the representatives who have identified themselves with your cause—these ideals of your class?" He asks that no stone be unturned to assist the condemned. The sacrifice would strengthen the cause. The con-demned men were the evangelists who had preached to the workingmen. The cruel deed of November 11 could be prevented if the Anarchists so wished. Workingmen must show their military strength. An indignation mass-meeting must be held at once and money raised to fight the battle of justice and the salvation of the martyrs. Most goes on to demand a decision in the case from the United States supreme court, and says that agitation meetings should be held all over the country until the court dare declare the law constitutional. The editorial closes with the following appeal: 'The question of their bloodshed is not

settled yet. Let every one do his duty and it never will be. Life to the soldiers! hail the social revolution."

Editor E. S. Schevitch, of the Leader, the recognized leader of the Socialistic element in this city, flercely denounced the affimation of the verdict. He said that as the principal in the crime had not been apprehended, it was impossible to say what motive actuated the man to throw the bomb. And it could not be asserted that the condemned men had any connection with the killing of the policemen. A mass-meeting will be held in Union Square next Monday night to protest against the hanging of the condemned men.

Clarion, Pa., is all broken up. Carrio Myers, the town belle, refused wealthy suitors and skipped with a Kickapoo half-breed, when she married.

TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED MEN STRIKE AT PITTSBURG.

Roll Turners in a Rolling Mill Ask That Their Wages Be Three Dollars a Day, as Fixed By the Amalgamated Association. Effect of the Reading Concession.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 16.-All of the Amalgamated men, 2,500 in number, employed in the puddling, finishing and steel departments of Jones & Laughlin's mills. this city, quit work to-day on account of the refusal of the firm to advance the wages of fourteen roll turners to \$3 per day, the price paid for the same work in other mills, The men on whose account the strike was inauguarted were making from \$2.50 to \$2.80 per day, but the scale of the Amaigated Association of Iron and Steel Workers allows the roll turners \$3 per day, and this price has never been paid by the firm, who still refuse to give the advance.

Small Operators Effected By the Reading. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 16.—The concessions made by the Reading Railroad company to their employes in the Schuylkill region, has caused the operators in the Lehigh region, whose miners are out on a strike to weaken and several of the small operations have asked for a conference with the strikers. The wealthy operators, such as Cote Bros. and Partee & Co., will not surrender to the men under any circumstances, but the small operators cannot be so independent, and will have to pay the same wages as the Reading, or go out of the

Operators Have Not Paid.

NELSONVILLE, O., Sept. 16. - John Mc-Bride, president of the Miners' union, addressed a large mass meeting here last night. He advised the miners to resume work, as the operators have come to the scratch, and paid yesterday. The operators may have paid McBride for making this statement, but the miners have not yet received their pay for the latter part of August, and only have a promise of it September 17.

Fell Like a Bombshell. Boston, Sept. 16.—The state board of arpitration notified the straing furniture workers this noon that they must return to work if they desired the board to interfere in the case. The news fell like a bombshell in the camp of the strikers. Master Workman Sheldon immediately sent word to all the men that the strike was declared off.

KENTUCKY'S LOSS.

Death of Ex-Governor Luke P. Blackburn at Frankfort, Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 16.—Governor Luke P. Blackburn died at this place yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Luke Pryor Blackburn was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, June 16, 1816. He was the son of Edward M. Blackburn, and his mother was the daughter of John Bell, who represented Fayette county in the first constitu-tional convention of Kentucky. He graduated in medicine at Transylvania university and began the practice of medicine, but in 1835, when the cholera broke out in Versailles, he went to that town, where he gave gratuitous service through the scourge. He represented Woodford county in the legislature in 1843, and in 1846 he removed to Natchez, Miss., where he emassed a competency by the practice of his profession. He became famous for his generous and desacrifices in the yellow fever epidemics of 1848 and 1854, in hygienic measures for prevention and for the treatment of the disease. His first wife, Miss Ella G. Boswell, dying in 1857, he married Miss Julia M. Churchill, of Louisville, whom he met while on his travels in Europe. Returning from that country he located in New Orleans, and practiced medicine there until the civil war, in which he took an active part for the south. By request of the governor general of Canada he visited the Bermuda Islands for the relief of sufferers there, for which he received the grateful acknowledgement of the highest colonial authorities.

In 1867 he retired to his plantation in Arkansas, where he remained till 1873, when he returned to Kentucky. In 1878 he gave his whole services and time to the relief of sufferers from yellow fever at Hickman, Ky., and in 1879 was elected governor of Kentucky, being chosen almost unanimously by the Democratic state convention as the candidate of that party. He served four years, and his administration was noted for the free, and his political enemies (for he had none other) claimed indiscriminate. use of the pardoning power. At the expiration of his term of office he went to Louisville to live. While visiting his sister, Mrs. Flournay, in Frankfort, some time ago, he became bedfast with the complication of diseases that carried him off, and at her house he died. It was charged that he sent infected clothing to the north during the war for the purpose of spreading yellow fever and small pox among the the soldiers, but those who knew the goodness of his heart never for a moment believed such a thing. He was greatly beloved by Ken-

The funeral of ex-Governor Blackburn will take place from the Episcopal church to-morrow at 11 a. m. The pallbearers are Charles Green, Willis Ringo, James W. Tate, P. W. Hardin, Fayette Hewitt, E. W. Hines, H. B. Ware, H. C. Murraw, Lawrence Tobin, Thomas Corbett, J. D. Pickett, E. H. Taylor, Jr., Col. Mat. Adams, William Lindsay and G. W. Craddock, of Frankfort, Ky.; H. A. Tippler, of Hickman county; ex-Governor Knott, Lieutenant Governor Bryan, ex-Lieutenant Governor Cantril, J. H. Whallen, J. G. Simrall and R. H. Thompson, of Louisville; James Flan-nigan, of Winchester, Ky. The offices will be closed by a proclamation of Acting Governor Bryan.

FEARFULLY BURNED.

Probable Fatal Accident at "Rome Under Nero," Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.—A distressing and probably fatal accident occurred at the presentation of "Rome Under Nero" last night. The victim is Eddie Hayes, a thirteen-yearold boy, living at the corner of Kemper lane and Eastern avenue, and employed by Thomas Gunn, the property man.

During the burning of Rome young Hayes was standing in Nero's palace, where he had just lighted a large pan of red fire. He carried in his hand a large bowl of explosive matter, which was used as a flash, and which he was to fire off at a given signal. After lighting the pan of red fire, young Hayes stepped back. As he did a spark from the pan reached the explosive. There was a flash and the boy was in a second enveloped in fire. He fell to the stage with a shriek. His clothing had caught fire and was burning when assistance reached him. As quickly as possible the fire was extin-

guish i, and the victim carried to the rear I one stage. Dr. Taylor, who happened to be present, rendered all the assistance in his power to the little sufferer. It was found that he was frightfully burned about the arms, face and head, and it is feared that he inhaled some or a flame. If this is the case, his death and we but the matter of a few hours.

TROUBLES OF LABOBERS. ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

OPENING OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CENTENNIAL AT PHILADELPHIA

Two Hundred Thousand Visitors Crowded Into the Quaker City-A Magnificent Street Parade-A Reviewing Stand Gives Way With Fatal Results-Notes.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.-To-day, the lay fixed for the opening of the celebration of the Constitutional Centennial, dawned bright and clear after a week of fog, rain and threatening weather. The streets were crowded at an early hour with the hundreds of thousands of guests who have come to participate in or witness the ceremonies atending the celebration. Visitors, military and firemen have been pouring into the city all day. The railroads have been taxed to their utmost in accommodating the crowds which are flocking into the city. Every hotel is filled to overflowing and some of the guests spent last night as best they could in improvised beds. Every inch of space was filled with cots and other means of temporary rest to ac nodate the overflow.

The lowest car quation places the number of visitors at 200,000. Nearly every state and territory is represented. The buildings of the city, both public and private, are profusely decorated with flags and bunting and

the city presents a gala appearance.
Shortly after 10 o'clock the civic and industrial pageant started from Broad and Dauphin streets and marched to Broad and Moore streets, a distance a little over four miles, and then countermarched to the starting point. Along the route a continuous line of observation stands have been erected, and these were filled at an early hour by thousands who had paid for the privilege. Thousands of others lined the sidewalks while the windows of the buildings and stoops were packed with people.

North Broad street was almost impassable. So dense was the crowd that had gathered in that thoroughfare as early as 7 o'clock and the efforts of the police to keep a passage clear were aimost futile. This magnificent thoroughfare had been transformed into an immense amphitheater by the combined efforts of the carpenters and decorators, who had been busily engaged throughout the night erecting and decorating stands on both sides of the street. There was hardly a house along the whole street that was not decorated with flags and bunting. Many buildings displayed heroic statues of Columbia, surrounded by flags of all nations. Odd Fellows hall had a banner across its front with the inscription: "Spot where Franklin drew lightning irom the clouds in 1752." Busts of Washington were mounted in front of some houses decorated with the National emblemn.

The crush on some of the stands was so great that several women fained. Three triumphal arches span Broad and Chestnut streets. The principal one is erected in front of the Lafayette hotel almost opposite the main reviewing stand, which will be occupied by the presidential party upon their arrival. The other two arches are about thirty feet high. On the summit of one are the busts of Washington, Lincoln, Grant and Cleveland. The decorations that attract more than passing interest are those on the buildings of the Young Men's Democratic association, the Adams

Express company, the Lafayette hotel, the Union League club, the Catholic club, the St. George hotel and the newly organized art club. Union League club house, on Broad street, was a beautiful one. The stands on either side of Broad street were filled with people and the gay colors worn by ladies and chil-

dren lent additional beauty to the scene. At 10:25 a telegram flashed over the te mporary telegraph line, constructed along the route of the procession, announcing that the parade had started. Just at that moment Governor Beaver rode up in his carriage, and was heartily cheered.

About 11 o'clock the distinguished guests, the governors, foreign ministers and others began to pour into their assigned places. As the different governors in passing to their places were recognized they were heartily

The Constitutional Centennial commission was officially represented by Hon. John A. Kasson, president; Hon, Amos R. Little, chairman of the executive committe; Hampton L. Carson, secretary; F. C. C. Brewster, Jr., corresdonding secretary, and Assistant Secretary Black, who occupied seats on the front of the grand stand.

Section A, the centennial position of the stand, was reserved for the governors of the states, with their staffs. Among the governors present were: Sawyer, of New Hampshire; Briggs, of Delaware; Green, of New Jersey; Larrabee, of Iowa; Gordon of Georgia and Received of Proceedings of Procedings of Procedings of Procedings of Proceedings of Procedings of don, of Georgia, and Beaver, of Pennsylvania. On this stand were also senators and representatives in congress, thirty-three commissioners from the various states and territories, the diplomatic corps, the foreign consuls and invited guests.

Section B was occupied by the distinguished visitors representing the various religious demonstrations and political parties. There were three sections in the grand stand, the estimated seating capacity of which was 4,000. Two tiers of boxes have been erected in front of the Bellevue hotel, directly in front of the stand. These are

beautifully decorated. The head of the procession, led by a cordon of police on horseback, reached the city hall, at Broad and Market streets, at 11:42. There was an immense crowd of people at this point, and it was with the greatest difficulty the police cleared a passage. The offi-cers succeeded in making way for the procession in time to prevent any stoppage. The pageant went around the west side of the city hall and passed the grand reviewing stand at Walnut street. An Indian band of nineteen pieces and nine platoon of Indian cadets, who marched in remarkably good step, was one of the features of the parade. As they passed the reviewing stand they

were repeatedly cheered. The civic and industrial parade, illustrating the advancement of industrial arts and sciences during the century, eclipsed anything of the kind ever known. Floats to the number of three hundred-each bearing a representation of some particular branch of industry-were in line; one hundred and fifty bands of music, 12,000 men and 3,000

Col. A. L. Snowden, the chief marshal, rode at the head of the procession, accom panied by his staff, numbering fifty aides, a standard bearer and two trumpeters. Next came the United States Marine band, followed by a beautiful banner representing Columbia pointing to the past with one hand and the present with the other. The former was represented by old implements and conditions and the latter by those of to-day. The banner was drawn on a car attached to which were six horses.

The parade from this point was divided into twenty-three divisions, each under the charge of an assistant marshal and his aides. The first division was headed by the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America. This body made a beautiful display. A gaily decorated wagon bearing banners, inscribed with appropriate mottos, came first, followed by church at Hartford, the aband and a number of tableaux on floats, yesterday. Loss \$2,500.

typical of the great events of the revolution and representing the people of the different nations, which make up the population of this country. These were costumed in the

garb of their native countries.

A handsomely decorated temple, with thirty-eight ladies at the portal, representing the states of the union, Uncle Sam, the Godders of Liberty and the thirteen original states, represented by the Daughters of America in costume, and a float on which stood representations of the school houses of to-day and there of the days of the nation's infancy, surrounded by school children, were next in line. The remainder of the division was made up of the National and state officers, and the visiting camps of the Sons of America in full regalia.

The Carpenters' company, of Philadelohia, the oldest industrial association in the country, comprised the second division. This association was incorporated over 150 years ago. The feature of the displays by this division was a miniature Grecian tem ple, containing thirteen Corinthian columns, representing the original thirteen states. This is a duplicate of the original exhibit of the Carpenters' company in the parade of the year 1788, which commemorated the adoption of the Federal constitution.

Following this was a float bearing the temple of the Grecian Doric order, intended to be emblematic of the present grand union of states. On each column was a shield bearing the name of each state. The members of the Carpenters' company followed in carriages.

The third division was devoted to a display of agricultural implements of ancient and present times. Next came a representation of the flouring mals of 1760 and 18:4, and an illustration of the present mode of manufacturing flour.

The Typographical fraternity made up the fourth division. Illustrations of the different modes of printing were given. This division displayed a tableau of the well known engraving, "The First Proof." A float on which was given an illustration of the manner of making type in olden days and that of the present followed. Next came a number of floats containing ancient and modern presses. Then followed a dis-

play by the paper trade. Division five consisted of delegations from the various educational institutes of the United States. This division was headed by the University of Pennsylvania. The Indian training school was represented in this division, several mounted indians from the west rode at the head of this procession.

Division sixth comprised the building trades. Every branch of that industry was Division seven was a representation of

aw, engine and tool works. Division eight was composed of the Old Volunteer Firemen's association. Twentythree visiting companies were in this di-

The brewers made up the ninth division and division ten was devoted to the exhibition of the coining of money by the United States mint representatives, and the work-

ings of the postoffice. The Knights of the Golden Eagle, 5,000 strong, made up the eleventh division. The twelfth division was a display of the

products of the textile industry.

The thirteenth division was taken up by a display of the silk industry.

The clothing trade comprised the four teenth division. The fifteenth division was a display by

Fennsylvania Railroad company, showing the progress made in the mode of travel-

The progress of the shipping industry was displayed in the sixteenth division. The Seventeenth division comprised the government display. Models of the first steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic and the old man-of-war were displayed in this

other vessels. Division eighteen was a display by the Electric Light companies. Divisions nineteen, twenty, twenty-one,

livision, and also models of a number of

twenty-two and twenty-three were made up of civil societies and displays by miscellane ous trades. In one of the last named divisions, the carriage formerly used by George Washington, was drawn along by six white

A Reviewing Stand Gives Way.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—A reviewing stand at Broad and Moor streets gave way under the tremendous weight of people upon t shortly after the parade started this morning. There was a scene of indescribable confusion, women shricking and children crying, while men sought to fight their way out of the struggling mass of humanity. Three persons were killed outright, and seventy-five more or less injured.

The C., H. & D. in Court.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.—The suit for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, brought by George K. Duckworth, came up for nearing in the Butler county common pleas sourt, at Hamilton, Wednesday. Counsel for the railroad moved to dismiss the case, claiming the court had no jurisdiction. Judge Van Derveer overruled the motion. The defense filed a lengthy answer to the suit, admitting Henry S. Ives and George H. Stayner had abused their trusts, and had misappropriated large sums of money, but they urged that these men are no longer officers, and that the present officials are honest. It is denied that C. C. Waite's salary as vice president and general manager was increased from \$5,000 to \$25,000 in one year, but that his salary was increased from \$15,000 to \$25,000 to keep him from accepting a call to another road. The answer then goes on to show the healthy condition of the road as the principal reason for not appointing a receiver. A protest was also filed from stockholders of the road representing 48,741 shares against any interference with the present management of the road and expressing complete confidence in the directors.

John Sherman at Wilmington. WILMINGTON, O., Sept. 16.—Senator Sherman arrived in this city this morning and was escorted to the West house by a procession composed of bands, the county committee, the Sherman club and citizens in carriages. The fair grounds were largely attended this afternoon, and he was loudly cheered on ascending to the platform where he spoke for an hour and a half, warmly indorsing Governor Foraker and the Repubican campaign in Ohio.

Honduras is All Right.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16. - Jacob Baize, conall general of Honduras, has received news by cable from Tegucigalpa, capital of the republic of Honduras, that President Luis Bogran has been re-elected with no opposition of any consequence. The republic is in perfect peace and order.

Dangerously Hurt NEWARK, O., Sept. 1d.—A. M. Cooper, who resides just east of this city, was thrown from a buggy to-day and dangerously hurt.

Death of Hiram Davis. CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.-H. W. Davis, the well known carriage manufacturer, died last night at his home, 155 York street, of cancer of the liver.

A Baptist Church Burned. OWENSBORO, Ky., Sept. 16.—The Baptist church at Hartford, this county, burned

THE NEW YORK REPUBLICANS. They Nominate Col. Fred. Grant to Head

Their State Ticket. SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The Republican state convention reassembled at 4 o'clock, and the convention proceeded with the nominations. Hon. William M. Evarts submitted the name of Col. Fred. D. Grant for secretary of state, and he was nominated by acclamation. The other nominations were as follows: Judge Jesse S. Lamoreaux, of Saratoga county, for comptroller; James H. Carmichael, of Erie, for treasurer; James A. Dennison, of Fulton, for attorney general; O. H. P. Cornell, for state engineer and surveyor.

The platform states that the Republicans seek the restoration of power in the state and nation where it has been so ineffic ently administered. It favors the protection of American artisans and their products and approves civil service reform. President Cleveland is "scored" for his pension ve oes, and immigration is not wanted unless those coming into the country are honest toiors. On the liquor question, over which as utill dispute arose, the platform reads:

"We heartily indorse the purpose of the Republican majority in the legislature in passing the bills to limit and restrict the liquor traffic, and we condemn the vetoes of the governor as hostile to that purpose. We recommend comprehensive and effi ient legislation for giving local option by counties, towns and cities, and restriction by taxation in such localities as do not, by their option, exclude absolutely the traffic.'

Some of Governor Hill's vetoes are also objected to, and the manufacture of imitations of butter, etc., should be licensed so as to protect the dairy product. Gladstone, Parnell and others are highly commended. A minority report on the inquor plank was defeated, 515 to 136. It held that the party opposed legislation making a distinction in beverages, but recognized the right to punish intemperance. A license plank was also defeated.

BABBIT'S SLAYER.

His Preliminary Examination Results in His Release on \$800 Bond.

EATON, O., Sept. 16.-The preliminary ex amination of Joseph McBride, accused of murdering John Babbit, was held yesterday afternoon before the mayor of Eaton.

A number of witnesses were examined in addition to the examination of the accused Few facts additional to those already published were adduced.

A Miss Vore, of Richmond, Ind., who was visiting at McBride's, testified that Babbit, the deceased, spent Sunday evening, September 11, as well as the evening of Monday, at McBride's residence in company with Mrs. McBride.

It was further in evidence that a relative of the accused had seen Mrs. McBride in company with the deceased at West Alexandria on Saturday afternoon, and on Sunday McBride's relative drove to Dayton to meet McBride, and informed him that Mrs. Mc-Bride and Babbit were together.

McBride, instead of going to Greenville as he had intended to do, returned home and spent Sunday night at the residence of his relative, near his own home. Monday night at 10 o'clock he went to his own resi dence, and from the exterior overheard Babbit and Mrs. McBride in conversation in her bedroom, in the dark. Excited beyond measure, he went to a neighbor, procured a double-barrelled shotgun, returned and killed Babbit.

The recital of the facts and circumstances surrounding the tragedy and the parties connected with it was very affecting, and at times scarcely a dry eye was to be found in | Happiness by Count Lyof N. Tolthe large audience. At the close of the hearlet McBride go on \$800 bond. Forty-five of Preble county's wealthy citizens volunteered as bondsmen, amid the applause of the crowd which had assembled to hear the proceedings.

The Interstate Commerce Commission. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 16.—At the session of the interstate commerce commission this morning, evidence was heard in the case of the Board of Trade Unions, of Owatonna, Northfield, Faribault and Dundas vs. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad company. These towns are on the Iowa and Minnesota division of the road and the rate charged to Chicago is fifteen cents, towns on the river division have a seven and a half rate, and the point at issue was as to whether this was not unreasonable and discriminating. Testimony was concluded and argument will be submitted in twenty days. In the case of W. N. Smith vs. The Northern Pacific, testimony was concluded and agument will be submitted to-morrow. The point at issue is as to whether a land grant road for the purpose of settling its unoccupied lands, may make special rates to land explorers and actual settlers. The commission has received a loug protest against the abolition of car load rates from a committee representing nearly all the business centers in the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri valleys.

Terrorizing Toughs. NICHOLASVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16.—Dick Crackett and George Crutcher are at the head of a gang of toughs who are now terrorizing the west end of Jessamine. Recently they went to the farm house of Ed Vaughn, an industrious and successful man, and called him out, firing at him. He returned the shots. The next day they shot his cow and then some of his hogs were shot. He had them indicted by the grand jury, but the sheriff has not yet arrested them on the bench warrant. They somehow got wind that Vaughn had indicted them, and yesterday they raided him again, and he came to town for protection of the law. The sheriff and deputies were out of town and he feared to return, as he was apprehensive of danger, that they would either kill him or burn his property, both of which threats were communicated to him. Vaughn is not afraid of them, but is a law-abiding citizen. When he found he would have to rely upon himself he went home, determined to give them the best fight he could.

A Novel Festival.

SIOUX CITY, Sept. 16. - Great preparations are being made for the corn palace and grand harvest jubilee festival to be held here from October 3 to 8 inclusive. The corn palace is a handsome square structure with a large tower in the center and a smaller one at each corner. The entire surface of the building is handsomely venired with sheafs of corn, each tower surmounted by a flagstaff, the center flag bearing the name of Sioux City and the corner towers flags with the names Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota and Nebraska respectively. On each side of the center tower a cornucopia is pouring out a bounteous harvest of grain

Burglar Caught in the Act. NICHOLASVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16.-Marshal Beard arrested John Scott, alias John Johnson, while in the act of burglarizing the dry goods house of R. E. Cannon Tuesday night. Johnson was tried and held over, and sent to jail. He recently came here from Knozville, Tenn.

An Aged Couple Marry. PERU, Ind., Sept. 16.—Grandfather John Gregory and Mrs. Mary Wheatley were married at Rochester last night. The happy

pectively. They are well known here.

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The Autobiography of a Slander, by Edna Lyall, author of Donovan-We Too, etc. Paper, 25c.

Buttons Inn, by Albion W. Tourgee; author of Fools Errand. The scene of this story is laid in the western part of New York, about Lake Chautauqua, and deals with many interesting characters among he early Mormons, who settled in that vicinity.

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All of the Haggard books.

The September numbers of the fashion books are in. The Season, Young Ladies' Journal, New York Fashion Bazar, L'Art de la Mode. Demorest's, Butterick's Delineator. and others.

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DURING HOT WEATHER.

BITS OF GOOD ADVICE FROM AN OBSERVANT PHYSICIAN.

Excess Should Be Avoided With Every Kind of Food-What Not to Drink-Dress-Rest and Recreation-About Sea Bathing.

In extremely hot weather it is very important what (and how much) people eat. Food that can be easily digested should be eaten, such as perfectly ripe fruit, vegetables and cereals. Very little meat should be taken. Animal food is heating and should be indulged in very moderately. Indeed, excess should be avoided with every kind of food. It is very hurtful to throw into the stomach, while eating, a quantity of extremely cold fluid, as it lowers the temperature and hinders digestion. The stomach is at a certain temperature while performing its functions, and if that temperature is lowered by the introduction of the cold fluid, the process of digestion is arrested and the food goes undigested into the intestinal canal and causes great distress. Cramps, cholera, summer complaint, are all induced by such carelessness. In cities, where it is next to impossible to obtain fresh fruit and vegetables, it is better for those not in robust health to abstain from eating these, and in warm weather to live largely on cereals and milk.

I do not believe in the use of alcohol to any great extent. The first effect is apparently cooling, but then comes a reaction, and one becomes warmer and thirstier than ever. Those who indulge freely in alcoholic drinks in extremely hot weather are tempting Providence, and are likely to be among the victims of sunstroke. Drinking largely of ice cold water is bad; it is better to rinse the mouth with cool water frequently and avoid swallowing so much. Of course every one knows that keeping in the shade, and in a cool draught of air, is conducive to comfort in warm weather, but every one cannot do this. Where there are hundreds who can afford to go away to the country or the seaside and rest, there are thousands who have to stay in the hot city, pursuing their work just as usual with, perhaps, a couple of weeks' vacation. These are the ones who should be careful how they live.

The best way to dress is to wear thin woolen material next to the skin, as little outside clothing as possible and that of a light color. Dark colors draw the heat and light ones repel it. It is prudent to carry an umbrella or some protection for the head, at least during the middle of the day.

Persons of a full habit are generally

more easily affected by the heat than thin people, but this is not an invariable rule. The brainworker who is thin would be more likely to suffer from intense warm weather than the fat laborer, for the reason that the active brain is much more sensitive than the dull one. Of course the professional man, leading a more or less sedentary life, is not apt to become so overheated by exertion as one who works with his hands. Nevertheless, when it comes to exposure to the direct rays of the sun, the stolid brain has the best of it.

The artificial life people lead at most of our watering places is not productive of as much benefit as one would think should be derived from a summer of rest and enjoyment. There are the same pleasures, the same dissipation that they have had in the city; only the scene is changed. They keep late hours and undergo fatigues which, if encountered in any useful occupation, would be pronounced insupportable. Life is thus sapped instead of strengthened. This is what most of the fashionable resorts do for us. What you want for a real, wholesome recruiting of strength lost is a quiet summer in a quiet place. It is not necessary to be buried on a farm, and yet nothing can be sweeter or purer than farm sights, sounds and smells, where you can have your chosen spot-a refuge when you are tired of being with people and long to commune with nature and to be still.

If it is impossible to go away and stay for a few weeks the short daily trips to points near at hand are better than nothing. That is all that can be said for them. The fatigue consequent upon getting to any given point and coming home again largely detracts from any good which may be obtained. This is especially so in the case of children.

Sea bathing is very good for the majority of people. There are some, however, whos, ould never indulge in it. If the skin turns a purplish color and the teeth chatter, and the feeling upon leaving the water is one of debility rather than exhilaration, it shows that the bather is not benefited .- Dr. Willard Parker in The Epoch.

Catch ng Bats at Midnight. A reporter, browsing about between midnight and 1 o'clock the other morning, saw a man standing near one of the electrie light posts on Washington street waving a long horsewhip back and forth high above his head. He had a fishhook on the end of the whip, to which was attached a moth miller, and he explained that with this bait he captured the bats that were foraging among the insects around the electric light. He said he got half a dollar apiece for them, and that he had already caught seven that night. He sold them to the taxidermists, and said that he could get more for them in Boston. He spoke of hiring a man to help him, as he could catch enough then to pay him for shipping them to Boston. He caught two while the reporter remained to watch the operation, and he picked them off the hook and put them in a bag that he carried slung across his shoulder.-Providence Journal.

Dusky Princes Driving Nails.

An Altona newspaper publishes the interesting intelligence that Alfred Bell, a son of King Bell, of Cameroon, has been apprenticed to a carpenter of that town along with three other dusky Africans The youth is 16 years old and is said to be fairly intelligent, reading and writing very well and speaking English and C man. The Altona carpenter had sent ou an artisan to Cameroon to superintend the erection of the government building and prison which he had built in wood for the colony, and thus it was that King Bell got the desire to make a carpenter out of his son, who is bound for four rears. - New York Star.

Cultivating the Edelweiss. The threatened extinction of edelweiss and other Alpine flowers a short time ago led to the founding of gardens and inclosures for the cultivation and protection of these plants. At one of these mountain stations, at a height of about 7,500 feet. plants of the Pyrenees, the Himalayas and the Caucasus are cultivated, as well as those of the Alps.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

O. C. Cabot, a brother of Sebastian Cabot, had only to spell his name backwards and the result was-tobacco

FROM TURTLES' BACKS.

THE REVIVAL OF THE BIG TOR-TOISE SHELL COMB.

A Fashion of Our Grandmothers That is Becoming Popular With Modern Belles-How the Combs are Manufactured-Tortoise Shell Cap Forepieces.

"The fashion for tortoise shell combs is returning," said a large uptown retailer to a reporter. "Some five years ago combs were considered out of fashion, and nobody used them except ladies of the old school, and then the combs were very small. But the style has been growing in favor, and I should not be surprised to see in a few years the enormous comb of our grandmothers worn again."

"Does the style of the comb originate here, or is it imported from Paris, with the rest of a woman's headgear?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, no; I buy my goods from a manufacturer in the city who has been in the trade for a number of years. The French combs do not take here, and at the same time the designs are so elaborate that they cost, with the duties, too much for the average purchaser."

On the second floor of an old fashioned building the reporter found the largest tortoise shell comb manufacturer in the city. He said: "Tortoise shell comes chiefly from Central America and the West India islands. The natives trade the shell for provisions and clothing, and down there it is as good as silver."

"Are the shells brought here whole?" asked the reporter. "Oh, no. When the natives catch the tortoise they kill him and expose the shell to the fire, which loosens the plates, and then they are easily pulled apart. There are thirteen plates on the back of the tor-

toise and thirteen on the stomach. The stomach plates are what we call amber shell, and are worth more than the rest, for when they are polished they are almost as light as genuine amber. Near the door sat a white haired old Frenchman scraping and cutting some shells which a lad took up and bound together with a thread. A comb has to be several shells thick. After the shells are cut out in the general shape of the design wanted, they are wrapped in several thick-nesses of wet cotton cloth and placed between two heavy heated irons in a press,

which is screwed down. Left there for half an hour, the steam welds them together nicely, and when taken out they go to the designer, who pastes a paper pattern on the shell, so that all the delicate filigree work can be cut out with what looks like an ordinary scroll saw. They are then sent to another room, where the rough edges are cut off with circular saws about as large as the end of a lead After going through several processes

the comb arrives at the last stage, the polishing room. There are a number of wheels of different sizes, some thicker than others, revolving at a rapid rate. The proprietor explained: "These wheels are composed of many layers of muslin cloth, and the heat generated through friction removes all roughness and puts on a beautiful polish, which lasts as long as the comb.

"Do you make any of those very large combs, like that specimen in the case?' The manufacturer picked up the comb, which measured fifteen inches wide and eight inches high, beautifully carved, and replied: "That comb was sent here from Brazil by a lady of Dom Pedro's court. I mended it, but it has never been called for, and I am not sorry, for it is a curiosity in this country. We do not make any like it. I have some pretty large ones, however, for the ladies of Havana still cling to the antique style. Tortoise shell is used for various purposes. Here, for instance, are a lot of cap fore pieces for the officers of the Spanish navy. Each peak weighs just one-half an ounce."-New York Evening Sun.

In Their Summer Attire.

The Englishman and the Frenchman are nowhere more unlike than in their behavior in summer. The Frenchman loves to look summer like. If he is obliged to remain in the city he will endeavor, by his attire, to practice upon his imagination the innocent deception that he is walking upon the yellow sands of the sea shore. He wears a straw hat, an alpaca coat-not necessarily black, and white trousers. Not unfrequently he saunters over the burning asphalt in sand shoes. He is a practical philosopher, for a thorough change of dress changes the ideas if it does not change the air. Englishmen are the direct opposite. They are rigidly formal in the matter of dress. The typical Londoner and man of business, so long as he is in town, wraps himself up in his frock coat, although the dog star may be raging and the heat has changed him to the color of a boiled lobster. When he is on duty he is afraid to appear before the world in free and easy garb, lest he should be suspected of being giddy and frivolous. He has his notions, however, of comfortable clothing in sumener, and he frequently indulges them when he goes abroad. His appearance on the boulevards often astounds the Parisian. When abroad, at the opera, at dinners and similar occasions, he loves to show his superiority to all rules and hor-rify the natives by his neglige.—Home Journal.

Perception of Cold and Heat.

It is well known that a cold sensation reaches consciousness more rapidly than a sensation of warmth. Dr. Goldscheider, of Berlin, whose researches on the hot and cold points of the skin have grined him a well deserved reputation, has recently accurately measured the length of the time necessary to perceive these sensations. The observations were made on parts equally sensitive to heat and cold, and with intensities of heat and cold equally different from the temperature of the part. The time of contact was recorded electrically by means of a metallic button fixed to the skin. Contact with a cold point was felt on the face after 13.5, on the arm after 18, on the abdomen after 22, on the knee after 25, hundredths of a second. The sensation of a hot point was felt on the same surfaces after 19, 27, 62 and 79 hundredths of a second respectively. This great difference in time has an important theoretical bearing on the physiology of dermal sensations. - Science.

Saturn's Moon Circles.

Further marvels of Saturn's rings have been noted by M. Stuyvert, of the Royal observatory of Brussels, and other astronomers. Dusky notches in the edges of the rings, with evidences of variability, are indications which support the view that the singular hoop like appendages of our sister planet are made up of small satellites so closely grouped that the spaces separating them from each other are not visible at the earth's distance .--Arkansaw Traveler.

When the Spirit Departs.

There are many strange notices con-nected with the exit of soul from the body at death. One is, and it is said still to obtain in this as well as in other countries, that the departure of life is delayed so long as any locks or bolts in the house are fastened. This is a common superstition in France and Germany and is also found among the Chinese, who make a hole in the roof to let out the soul. In some parts of Holland when a child is dying persons shade it from the parents' gaze with their hands to hide the sympathetic glance, which is supposed to detain the soul. Every one knows how common the superstition regarding nurses in connection with death has been, as perhaps it still is. There was the "death watch"

The solemn death watch clicks the hour of death Then the howling of dogs at night has been long and firmly believed in. Another omen of death is the hovering of birds around a house and their tapping against a window pane; another is the crowing of a cock at midnight. So, fires and candles have been considered indicators of approaching death-coffins flying out of the former and winding sheets guttering down the latter. Indeed, the superstitions on the subject have been endless, and, if this be in reality an age of skepticism, and much doubt exists in our midst as to the reality of anything which we can neither touch, taste nor handle, there is some comfort in thinking that we have at least come to disbelieve, among other things, in much that is ridiculous and mischievous.

Many great men have expressed a wish as to the kind of death they wanted to die, and they have mostly desired a sudden death. Cæsar, Gustavus Adolphus and Nelson are among the number. Cæsar was murdered, Gustavus Adolphus died on the battle field of Lutzen and Nelson at Trafalgar amid the roar of cannon. Perhaps in this matter old Fuller, who had thought over all possible modes of exit, arrived at the wisest conclusion: "None please me."—Chicago Herald.

Japanese Railroads.

"Now, you have mentioned a subject that all Japan are interested in." The reporter was talking to Heihachi Tanaka and Naoman Oyatsu, wealthy Japanese on a tour of the globe, who had arrived at the palace, and the subject was railroads. "Roughly estimating," said the latter gentleman, "we have now about 500 miles of railway in Japan and we are at this moment building railroads in twenty-four different places. Hitherto our roads have been detached and disconnected-a few miles projected here and there. We are now uniting these detached sections in continuous lines, and pushing out with other lines as well. Railway building is the topic uppermost with everybody. The mikado is most enthusiastic regarding it. In the next five years we shall have many railroads constructed, and Tokio will be the great center. It has five already. Both narrow and standard gauge roads are being built. We get the rails from various countries, but chiefly from England and Germany, as well as the cars and locomotives from the latter. As we are a very imitative people, however, we shall be able to make our own cars and locomotives in five years."

Messrs, Tanaka and Ovatsu left their home in Tokio in May, crossed the Indian ocean, thence to Marseilles, Paris, London and the cities of this country. "We are now faster than ever adopting Americap customs," said they. "We are now wearing clothes in the same style and building the same kind of houses. We have street cars in Tokio, and are going to have more there, and also in Nagasaki and other cities. The cars we get from America. We would have had more street cars ere this, but we use the Jinrikisha, or manstrength car. It is a cart on wheels drawn by a man. It is very convenient. Japan is the only country that has it."—San Francisco Examiner.

The Gypsy Kettle Stick.

While the tent, as typical of the home shelter, has clinging to it specifically a world of lore, ballad and song, the thing among the gypsies embodying the very essence of the home belongings and the tender love and superstitions attaching to them is the kettle stick. I could fill a book with sayings and superstitions about it. Where the kettle stick is there is the gypsy hearthside, the inglenook, the very home shrine itself. Perhaps best illustrative of this was my visit to the home of a gypsy friend in Philadelphia last winter. The husband and boys were away on a winter trading tour in the south, and I found the old mother, a cripple who could travel but little, with her band alone. We together cooked a fameus meal at the queer fireplace of the aucient ramshackle house. All the old telongings were in that replace, but my hostess used none of them. She had set the loved kettle stick on the quaint brickwork, and the fire and all were arranged and used precisely as upon the road. noticed this as a most interesting little expression of the gypsy home sentiment and while eating carelessly inquired: "Mother, why don't you use that splendid fireplace, with the andirons and crane

for cooking?" "Bless hus!" she exclaimed, as if caught in some poor weakness. "Hit's like in sturdie (prison) here. Hi jess get up the stick campwise like, 'n' w'n Hi bends o'er the fire that-a-way, hit's like Hi wus wi' my own people 'mong the tents. The ol' tree out yon's great comfort betimes, likeaways."—Edgar L. Wakeman's Let-

The Joss House in Mott Street.

Something that sounded like the whanging of cymbals, the pounding of boards and the blare of a cracked clarionet, all together, filled the air in Mott street the other night. It came from the second story, where a temporary joss house had been arranged to take the place of the one recently burned out in Chatham square. It was being dedicated, and that was the reason for the unusual noise. A reporter, who was permitted to enter the sacred room, found it filled with Chinamen, two of whom made all the noise. One rattled a couple of sticks as hard and fast as he could on something that looked like a dried up watermelon, but sounded like several drums. Another kept striking together two cymbals as big as barrel heads. The other Chinamen were smoking, reading inscriptions on the walls and taking their ease generally. The joss shrine is not so imposing as the old one, but both will be eclipsed by the new one that is to come from China.—New York Sun.

The Kiss in Religion.

The Mohammedans, on their pious pil-grimage to Mecca, kiss the sacred black stone and the four corners of the kaaba. The Romish priest kisses the aspergillum, and Palm Sunday the palm. Kissing the pope's toe was a fashion introduced by one of the Leos, who, it is said, had mutilated his right hand, and was too vain to expose the stump.—Chicago Tribune.

Arizona produced 16,000,000 pounds of

Mark Twain's First Lecture.

"Twenty-five years ago, when I first went to Carson," said a well known gentleman of that city yesterday at a down town hotel, "Mark Twain was just beginning to come to the front as a humorist. He was a quiet, gentlemanly sort of a fellow, who could tell a good story and take his liquid potations with the boys and not show it much, even if he would drink all day. drink all day.

"In those early days most any sort of an entertainment brought out a big crowd, and when it was announced one day that Mark was to deliver a lecture for the benefit of something or other at the Epis-copal church, it was understood from the start that there would be a perfect crush.
"Well, Mark ascended the steps into

the pulpit about 8 o'clock, there being a whole lot of the boys and young women, friends of his, as well as a good many old people in front. Mark made a very polite bow and then unfolded a gigantic roll of brown paper. People thought at first it was a big map, but it turned out to be his lecture written on great sheets of grocers' brown paper, with an ordinary grocers' marking brush. After his bow he turned his back around to the audience and craned his head up to the lamp and thus read from the big sheets, as though it would be impossible for him to see any other way.

"The lecture was on 'The Future of Nevada,' and was the funniest thing I ever heard. He prophesied the great era of prosperity that was before us and sought to encourage us residents of the sagebrush region by foretelling what ap-peared to be Golconda like tales of impossible mineral discoveries. Right on the heels of it, however, came the marvel-ous discoveries of Virginia City, and then we thought he wasn't so far off in his humorous predictions. Many a time have I thought of that lecture of Mark Twain. It ought to have been published. I have read all his books, and I never saw anything in any of them better than this." -San Francisco Examiner.

How Fashions Originate.

I have always been interested in what I may call the genesis of fashion, and happening some five or six years ago to meet at the house of a well known enterprising London publisher, a young Frenchman who was, I was told, the editeur (that is to say, the publisher) of some half a dozen of the best Paris fashion magazines, I ventured to ask him for some details of how he, month after month, presented his subscribers with a series of new hats and dresses and bonnets and all the rest of it. He proved most communicative in his reply, and I learned that he kept on the establishment, not a poet like Mr. Moses, but two artists of repute, whose work it was to design new shapes and combinations of colors and forms.

As to the source of their inspiration, he admitted that they not unfrequently went to the back volumes of the firm's fashion magazines, of which there were files reaching back to the very beginning, and having evolved a new bonnet or dress out of his inner consciousness, or by altering or developing some long forgotten mode of the past, the artist has done his share of the work. The next thing to be done, according to my informant, was to induce some well known leader of Parisian society or popular French actress to adopt one of the new shaped hats or costumes, or whatever it might be. This accomplished, the success of a new mode was often assured, just as the success of a new song is often secured if some famous vocalist can only be induced to sing it in public.-Figaro.

Is Insect a Synonym for Man? Is "insect" a good synonym for man?

The poets think it is, but I confess I do not agree with them. Not because the word is itself absurd as applied to creatures with solidly continuous bodies like men and women (for poetry does not of necessity concern itself with the real meanings of words), but because I am no pessimist, and think much too well of my kind to allow that human beings are either reptiles, vermin or insects. What "vermin" are I do not know. In western America the red Indians are called vermin by the blackguard whites. In Australia "wild horses" are vermin, so on the Continent are wolves; in our English game preserves so are hawks, owls, jays and weasels. Professional "vermin" killers mean by the term moles and rats. Patent "vermin" killing powders and pastes are directed against black beetles and crickets. In hospitals "vermin" means lice. So that anything between a red Indian and a louse may be "vermin."-Gentleman's Magazine.

A Necklace of Human Fingers.

A curious and interesting relic of Indian barbarism was received at the war department a few days ago. It consisted of a necklace of human fingers. Originally there were eleven fingers strung together after the manner of necklaces of bears' claws, but three of them had been lost. This ghastly adornment was captured in an attack on the northern Cheyennes in 1876, and each finger represented a life taken by the owner, the big medicine man of the tribe. The fingers had been preserved by opening the skin, removing the bones, scraping away all the tissues and fatty substances, replacing the bones, and subjecting the skin to some tanning process. The necklace was sent to West Point by Capt. Bourke, who is now engaged in preparing some historical matter relating to the Indians. It was brought from West Point here in order that it might be reproduced in paper mache at the Smithsonian institution. - Washington Cor. New York Sun.

Women on Board Yachts.

Women fit into yachting better than men, for the most part, strange as it may seem. Probably one reason is that they are more used to leisure and meet it more gracefully; another may be that the Boston woman naturally scintillates with effervescent brilliancy, and makes a charming guest at all times and places. However it may be, the femme d'esprit is always to be found among the guests of a yachting party, as it is recognized that the talent of brilliant conversation is the talent par excellence on board a yacht-it wears best and is oftenest in requisition. The sunshiny, merry girl, who looks on life as one long dream of joy, is always of the yachting party. She need not be beautiful, but she must have that joyous laugh of youth that, notwithstanding her training in that center of serious and inteltellectual culture, the Boston girl, by the grace of kindly nature, still retains, her reputation to the contrary notwithstanding.—Boston Post.

Conditions of Life. At a recent meeting of the London An-

thropological institute, Dr. George Harley sought to prove that the conditions which have increased man's comfort and stimulated his mental faculties have lessened his vitality and recuperative powers, making him more liable to fatal injuries. -Arkansaw Traveler.

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toves & WEST LINGER

C. L. & W. Railway.

Condensed time schedule of rassenger train In effect June 5, 1887, and until further notic New Standard—90 Meridian time which is 28 mm

	450m	-	Bridgeport		-		200
	(6pm	-	Barton				1 36
	54		Flushing				244
	8		Butler				2 22
	29		Freeport				2 12pm
	25		Uhrichsville	70			1 30
	45		New Philadelph'				0 54
	56		Canal Dover				0 46
	17		Beach City	-			0 26
7 50	25		Justus		6 82		0 18
55*	*08		Navarre				0 13*
8 10pm	45	6 10	Massillon	10 55	6 10AM	7 13	9 59
	56*		Pauls				9 48*
			Canal Fulton	1000			9 40
2			Warwick				9 32
			Sterling	100	-		9 08
			Seville				9 02
-			Camp Chippewa				8 54
			Medina	-	•		8 32
-			Grafton	1000			7 55
-			Elyria	4 30			7 20
-			Lorain				7 00am
-			Grafton		-		7 55
	655pm	1000	Cleveland	2 00am		400pm	6 45am
	1	1					

Ar. Wheeling by Street Car from Bridgeport.

* Trains stop on signal for passengers. All trains daily (Sundays excepted)

CONNECTIONS.

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with fast trains for the East and West. Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line Steamers.

At Lorain with N. Y. C., & St. L. R'y, for Fostoria, Ft. Wayne, Chicago and all points West.

At Elyria with L. S. & M. S. Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, *Detroit, hicago, and all points West and Northwest.

At Grafton with C. C. & I. R'y, for Crestline, Indianapolis, St. Louis and all points West and Southwest.

At Sterling with N. Y. P. & O. R. R. for Ash land, Wadsworth, Akron, Mansfield and intermediate points,

At Warwick with C. A. & C. R. for Akron, Orrville, Mt. Vernoa and Columbus.

At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. R'y, for Canton Wooster, Pittsburg, etc. Also with Wheeling & Lake Erie R'y for points on that road.

At Justus, with Cleveland & Canton R'y for points on that road.

At Canal Dover with C. a. & Y. or and bridge, Marietta, F. rkersburg, etc.

At Uhrichsville with P. C. & St. L. R'y, for Steubenville, Coshocton, Zanesville, Newark, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

At Bridge port, with St. Clairville & Northern R'y, for St. Clairville, O.

At Bridge port, with C. & P. R'y, for Bellaire, Pittsburg, etc.

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W. M. H. GROUT,

Gen'l Freight & Ticket Agent,
OSCAR TOWNSEND, General Manager:

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Passengers holding first-class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars at a nominal charge, leaving Columnas on the Fast Express at 8:00 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 10:20 p. s., St. Louis 7:00 a.m. and Kansas City 7:30 p. m.

THE SCHEDULE. Central or 90th Meridian Time. In effect May 22, 1887.

	G NOF	HA.		60	ing s	DITE
No 35.	27.	No. 3,	Andrew State State State	No. 2.	No. 28.	No.
Cleyel'nd Express.	Night Express.	Fast Mail.	STATIONS.	Fast Mail.	Night.	Columbia France
P. M. 12 55 12 40 12 12 24 11 46 11 27 12 13 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	6 15 5 40 5 23 5 10 4 29 4 05 3 01 1 48 1 87 12 56 12 34	4 85 4 106 3 29 8 08 2 18 1 15 1 105 11 2 13 11 55 11 30 9 83 8 14 7 25 A. M. 11 10 9 43 8 53 7 05 1 1 21 11 25 11 30 11 10 9 43 8 53 7 05 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 25 11 30 11 10 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	Ar U. Depot Lv "Cleveland" "Euclid ave "Newburg Hudson Cuyahoga Falls "Akron Warwick "Warwick "Marwick "Millersburg "Gambier "Mt. Vernon "Centerburg "Sunbury "Verterburg "Sunbury "Vestervi lv Columb ar Columbus lv "Xenia "I oveland lv Cincinnati ar ar Columbus lv "Urbana "Piqua "Piqua "Richmond Indianapolis "Terre Haute "Effingham Vandalia "Vandalia "Van	8 10 8 24 8 89 9 15 9 29 9 40 10 12 10 36 11 21 12 83 1 03 1 29 2 06 2 80 P. M	9 05 9 20 9 25 10 08 10 82 11 20 12 52 1 21 1 46 2 07 2 85 4 55 6 17 7 10 A. M. 5 40 17 46 9 40 11 45 2 18	E. H. 12 14 12 14 11 12 14 11 14 12 12 14 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16

presses) leave Orrville at 7:00 a. m., Akron 8:00 a. m., arriving at Cleveland 9:35 a. m.; returning leave Cleveland at 4:15 p. m., arriving at Akron 5:50 p. m., Orrville at 6:45 p. m.

Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.

Trains 7 and 8, known as the Gann and Columbus accommodations, leave Gann at 6:10 a. m., arriving at Columbus at 8:45 a. m.; leave Columbus at 4:30 p. m., arriving at Gann at 7:00 p. m.

p. m. Train 25 (Cleveland express) connects with P., Ft. W. & C. No. 10 from Wooster, Shreve and all

points west.

Train 38 (Columbus Express) connects with P

Ft. W. & C. No. 7 for Wooster, Shreve and all Ft. W. & C. No. 7 for Wooset, Paris points west.

Trains 2 and 3 make connections with P., Ft. W. & C. trains to and from all points east and west via Orrville.

For further information, address

CHAS. O. WOOD,

Ass't Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Akron O.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. CENTRAL STANDARD TIME. In effect July 18, 1887.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	No. 1.
	A M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
ToledoLv	7 45	1 00	4 50	
Oak Harbor Ar	8 41	1 53	5 45	************
Fremont	9 07	2 18	6 08	
Clyde	9 24	2 34	6 23	
Bellevue	9 40			
MonroevilleLy		2 48	6 37	
MonroevineLv	9 58	3 05	7 01	3 10
Norwalk	10 15	3 22	7 17	3 22
Wellington	11 05	4 13	8 08	4 03
CrestonAr	11 53	5 05	8 55	4 47
OrrvilleAr	pm12 20	5 35	am5 15	*5 15
"Lv	12 40	5 40	7 00	7 00
Massillon	1 20	6 20	7 42	BOOK STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE
Navarre				
Valley Junction			8 00	
Valley ounction	2 15	7 20	8 15	8 45
New Cumbertand	2 28	7 33	2 05	
Sherrodsville	2 40	7 45	# 25	9 25
Leesville	2 48	7 53	9 40	9 40
Bowerstown	2 55	8 00	9 50	9 50
Canal Dover	3 42	am 5 52		
New Comerstown	4 28	6 30		
Cambridge	5 25			
Macksburg	6 56			************
MariettaAr				
MariettaAr	0 10	3m10 15	l	
GOING NORTH	1	1	1	1 1997
AND WEST.	No. 6.	No. 8.	No.4.	No.2.4
and comment for	A. M.	P M.	A. N.	A. M.
MariettaLv	6 50	12 15		A
Macksburg	8 04			
Cambridge	9 40			
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Canal Dover	11 32			***********
Bowerstown	11 25			
Leesville	11 32			
Sherrodsville	11 40			
New Cumberland	11 52	4 95	7 07	

Valley Junction.

Wellington....

Norwalk...... Monroeville.....

P. M. 5 20 8 20 Ar....HuronLv 9 30 5 05 8 05 ... Fries' Landing.... 9 45 4 52 7 55Milan 10 00 4 30 7 85 Lv....Norwalk....Ar 10 25 *Daily. No. 8 W. & L. E. train will wait at Valley Junction for passengers on C. & M. train No. 4.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania System for all points East.

No. 27. No. 25. Norwalk & Huron. No. 26. No. 28.

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TIME TABLE. P., Ft. W. & C. Railway. Schedule in Effect June, 1887.
Trains depart from MASSILLON station as follows. CENTRAL TIME.

GOING EAST	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.
No. 8	9 27 a. m 10 11 p. m
GOING WEST	7 7 7 9
No 1Daily except Sunday	3 50 a, m

Local Freight... Pullman Palace Sleeping and Hotel Cars attached to through trains run without change, westbound to Chicago; eastbound to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New

York,
For time tables, rates of fare through ticacts and baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to J. A. Shoe maker, Ticket Agent, Massillon, Ohio.

+Daily except Sunday. except Monday. Daily

Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent A MES MCCREA. Manager. PITTSBURGH, PA.

EXTRA SHEET

Massillon Daily Independent.

MASSILLON, OHIO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1887.

IN OLD TIMES.

THE PLANTATION DRUG STORE AND HOW IT WAS RUN.

It Covered All Outdoors and Embraced the World-The Ridicule of Physicians-A Stroll in the Shop With One of the Old Doctors-Medicinal Qualities of Plants.

The drug store of the old Maryland plantations was a very large affair. It covered more space than did Solomon's temple, reached an altitude far ex-ceeding that of the Tower of Babel, and its decorations cast the embellished walls of the Vatican and Louvre far into the shade. In plain language, the plantation drug store was "all outdoors." In the shade of primeval forests, in the rich loam of boggy fen-lands, by sly fence corners and in neglected fields, the negro sought his "yarbs." Primitive people always look to the vegetable or animal kingdom to find the means of relieving the many ills that flesh is heir to—a circumstance that must be vastly encouraging to the

followers of the Thomsonian practice. Physicians are wont to cast ridicule at the family panacea, and doubtless at times with good reason. Some of them are based entirely on superstition, while others appear devoid even of this basis, as, for instance, the negro prescription for a bee sting, viz., rub the part with three kinds of weeds selected at random. This, of course, is sheer nonsense. Equally as ridiculous were some of the remedies of ye olden time. An old Saxon writer gravely informs us that an efficacious remedy for a fever is to tie a live wasp to the patient. On second thoughts, this is not so ridiculous as it seems, for the sufferer would be apt to bring on a perspiration by his active exertions to get rid of this living lancet. "Take the skin of mere swine or porpoise," sayeth the same writer, "and work into a whip. Swinge the man well therewith and soon shall he be cured of lun-acy." Certainly these Saxon remedies may be termed heroic.

The remedies of the plantation were not ridiculous nor yet were they nostrums. Many of the medicines have entered into materia medica disguised with high-sounding Latin names. You would hardly recognize in sanguinaria canedensis plucked so often when a boy. As soon as the snow melted and March winds and April showers set to work world-cleaning, to make ready for summer, the ancient negro dame prescribed copious draughts of sassafras root tea "to purify de blood, honey." Many a cup of this amber-colored, not ill-tasting fluid have I drank. The tea is made of the bark taken from the roots and dried and it unquestionably possesses medicinal qualities. I notice that large quantities are exported to Europe, and probably to some extent used as a medicine. Let us take a stroll this fine afternoon with Uncle Ephraim through the plantation drug store; maybe we will find something to interest us. Before, however, we leave the garden, notice the handsome white flower with orange-colored sprigs in the middle of the blossom. Of course you recognize it at once as the white lily, the emblem of purity. Collect some of these blossoms and steep them in whiskey and you will have a really excellent application for cuts and bites by applying the leaves of the flower to the afflicted part. It is not much trouble, so try it and I don't think you will regard the whiskey as wasted. We are now at the fence, and just as we are about to cross it we are sensible of a strong aromatic odor. In reply to your inquiry I pluck a wiry plant and tell you it is pennyroyal. Uncle Ephraim will say it is a protection against mosquitoes to rub the face and hands with a bruised mass of this herb, but I cannot indorse it. Penyroyal has failed woefully with me as a protection from the assaults of these malignant little insects. Perhaps if the flesh was anointed with oil of pennyroyal it might keep them away, but in that case the remedy would be as bad as the disease, for the oil smarts the skin when applied. The ground is a trifle swampy as we enter the woods, and we see a plant bearing a pure white flower. Do not pluck it; it is scentless and will soon fall to pieces. This is the blood root, so called, doubtless, from the reddish fluid that exudes when its root or stem is cut. This plant is one of the first harbingers of spring, and its root dried in the shade is esteemed by

root dried in the shade is esteemed by the negroes as an excellent emetic. Blood root is quoted as a commercial article, though I think a large stock would be difficult to dispose of.

Not far from the blood root is a different style of plant. At a distance it appears to bear a bright, scarlet flower, but on examination a number of small berries, not unlike those of the dogwood tree, are found on a stem. Pull it up and a bulb resembling a small turnip is discovered. Put a small slice on your tongue and you will experience the most acrid, venomouwill experience the most acrid, venomyouwill experience the most acrid, venomous burn you have ever suffered. It is the Indian turnip, and this burning property is dissipated by drying, when it is held by the plantation faculty as a remedy for flatulency or colic. I have very little to say in favor of this plant, for when young, as a practical joke, I was in-

duced to bite one of these bulbs, and I

have never forgotten it.

We will probably meet on the field another plant bearing a scarlet flower, and that, too, is a plant demanding respectful treatment. Lobelia or Indian tobacco is one of the most powerful of emetics, and an overdose would likely prove fatal. The root is where this virtue resides, and is gathered and dried in August or September. Thomson, the founder of Thomsonian practice, was tried for his life in 1809 on account of the death of a patient to whom he had administered a dose of lobelia root.

Ah! here is a curious plant; a generous weed without any mischievous qualities. Notice the stalk grows through the leaves, and there are only two plants known to botanists that have this peculiarity. Boneset, or Jacob's Ladder, is a truly valuable plant. It is a fine sudorific and has a pleasant, stimulating, bitter taste. Bunches of boneset are nearly always wisible in a country storeroom.

visible in a country storeroom.

Not far from the boneset you will notice a plant having two wide leaves extending outward like a sombrero. Perched between these two leaves is an oblong yellowish fruit; this is the May apple or wild mandrake or podophyllum, which-ever you like best. Its roots dried are held to be an excellent purgative, and a few years ago podophyllum became quite a popular medicine. The fruit is eaten by country boys, who eat everything they can. It is sweet but flavorless, and if this is the mandrake for which Rachael, the wife of Jacob, felt such a longing, fruit must have been scarce in the land of the patriarchs. On the knoll I see a valuable plant, the well-known snakeroot. An excellent febrifuge, so the negroes say is made from its roots which root. An excellent febrifuge, so the negroes say, is made from its roots, which vary in size from a quill to a man's little finger. The stalk is red near the base, but becomes greenish as it extends upward, and bears a whitish green flower. That's a familiar old weed in the fance corner. Many old weed in the fence corner. Many a time have I stained my fingers with the juice of its berries. Pokeberry, for thus it is styled, is both edible and medicinal. Its tender shoots, cut just as they emerge from the ground, taste something like asparagus, while the roots are regarded as a valuable dressing for sores. An ointment is also made of the berries. One would think an excellent dye could be made from the purple juice of the ber-ries, but no mordant has been discovered that will fix the color and prevent it de-generating into a dirty brown. Ah! you are tired, and yet we have not seen a tenth of the medicines in this great drug store. Notice this dried fungus on the field. When I kick it a cloud of dust arises. Devil's snuff box we used to style them. After the dust has been removed a dry, spongy substance remains; this is one of the best applications to stop the flow of blood. I have seen wonderthe familiar old blood root that you ful results from its use, and Uncle Eph will back me up, though he has little faith in doctors. Negroes go always from one extreme to another; they either place exalted faith in a doctor or they distrust him entirely. An old negro had been ailing for some time on the farm and the native remedies failed to effect a cure. Finally father sent the village doctor to see him. After a diagnosis of the case the physician declared his stomach to be in a very delicate condition, and put him at once on a close diet of bread and water. Uncle Billy, for so he was called, did not relish this much, but as the doctor assured him that fat meat of any sort would have a fatal result, he

acquiesced.

Now Uncle Billy lived with his married daughter, and while the old man was with a wry face eating dry bread, his son-in-law was fortunate enough to catch a fine 'possum. After fattening the animal for a few days, he was slaughtered and a toothsome dinner of 'possum and hominy was prepared. The tempting odor of this dish tickled the nostrils of Uncle Billy as he lay digesting his unsatisfactory meal. The longer Uncle Billy sniffed the odor the more he longed for a piece of 'possum. He knew according to the doctor his life would pay the penalty of such indulgence, but roast 'possum smells aweet, and 'Uncle Billy rolled about on his bed a prey to temptation. Finally he resolved just to look at the savory mess as it smoked on the table, so he arose and on tip-toe approached the door. Unfortunately for Uncle Billy, just as he feasted his eyes on the dish his daughter stepped outside to call her husband. Uncle Billy fell; he slipped in, seized a piece of 'possum and beat a quick retreat to his bed, where he proceeded to devour his prize. His daughter returned, and, seeing the mutilated condition of the 'possum, rushed into Uncle Billy's room. "What you tink, daddy," she cried, "some nasty, stinkin' tief ob a runaway nigger done hab stole part ob de 'possum, an' pay the penalty of such indulgence, but hab stole part ob de 'possum, an'— Here she paused, for her eyes rested on the greasy mouth and guilty expression of Uncle Billy. With a quick motion she pulled back the bed-clothes and revealed a piece of fat 'possum in her

"You want to kill yo'sef, I s'pose," said she; "you done hab hyar what de doctor said."

doctor said."

"Go way chile," replied her father with dignity; "'possum meat am nat'ral as milk to a nigger's belly. It ain't a meat at all," continued Uncle Billy, reflectively; "'possum am'possum, dat's what it is," and he took a mighty mouthful. A few weeks after Uncle Billy was chopping wood, a testimony of the curative qualities of 'possum fat and hominy.

JAS. C. PLUMMER.

Gamin's Embarrassing Revenge. A Gamin's Embarrassing Revenge.

Some few days since a gentleman on the Asbury-avenue pavilion refused to give a very small newsboy a cigarette light and at the same time gave him a piece of good advice, telling him that he was too young to smoke. The boy immediately became very abusive and every time he meets the gentleman he calls him by a different name, much to his annoyance, as he found it a hard matter to make people whom he had been introduced to believe just what his name really was.—Asbury Park Journal.

A scientist declares that rocking-chairs

"JUDGMENT."

SOME POINTS ON THE GREAT NA-TIONAL GAME.

The Wonderful Delivery of Several Pitchers Interesting Scientists-Scenes of Enthusiasm—Making a Home Run—Base ball Compared with European Sports.

[Capyrighted, 1887.]

"I don't see what fun there is in chasing a ball about a lot," said a lady in a street-car, who was incommoded by a crowd of people on the way to the baseball grounds. "I should think grave men would be ashamed of such child's play," she observed to her companion in a querulous whisper.

Staid gentlemen who have never seen a game have been known to express themselves to the same purport, and such a one is often converted into the veriest baseball crank. At the solicitation of some friend he will go to see a game in much the same frame of mind as a person who goes to the circus to oblige or boldly climbs a telegraph pole and the children. The contagious enthusiasm perches himself on the cross-piece, the children. The contagious enthusiasm of a great assemblage soon relaxes his manner. His eyes sparkle, and he besieges his companion with eager interrogations on points of play. Before the if some lucky player knocks a ball over game is over you may see him, at some exciting crisis of the contest, upon his the boy who can find it boldly marches feet, brandishing his arms and yelling as up to the entrance, walks in and secures a heart burns with savage indignation when the umpire gives a close deci-sion against his side; he is cast down by successes of the opposing nine; he glows with triumph when his side wins, and when the game is over our sedate | from the grounds after the game is over. friend is converted into a loquacious enthusiast, who talks baseball all the way home, and astonishes his wife by excited outbursts on the topic at the tea-table.

For this chasing a ball around a lot appues a great deal. To a savage, Daniel Webster delivering an oration would be a man making strange noises and gesticulations; to the uneducated ear a Wagner overture is a din of blare, bang, boys will begin to beat squeak and scrape. It is not the superficial appearance of things, but their significance, that denotes their quality, Like wild fire on a and this hitting and chasing of a ball implies the finest co-ordination of nerve soon thousands of feet

and muscle that hu-

man physique can at-

tain. Fine field play

implies an alertness

of attention and fa-

cility of action that

are simply marvel-

ous. When a ball

bounds like a rico.

chetting cannon-shot

across the field, its course and bounds

must be noticed in an

infinitesimal part of

a second, the nerves

must telegraph pre-

cise and minute

instructions to the muscles, and mean-

while the judicial faculty of the mind

must decide just what must be done with

that ball when it is gotten hold of, a ques-

tion that frequently calls for a nice exercise of judgment. The fine points of

baseball have of late years made a strong

impression upon scientific gentlemen.

The curved delivery of pitchers espec-

ially has puzzled their mighty intellects

and profound and erudite explanations of

the mystery have been given to the

scientific world. A baseball crowd is

one of the most democratic assemblages

in the world. The banker and the

clerk, the employer and the employee,

he minister and his parishioner sit

ide by side, and the enthusiasm or

'ndignation of the one finds a response

n the other. There are scarcely ever

any discussions among the spectators;

the unanimity of opinion is some-

thing wonderful. There are two

leading associations in the country-

the National League and the Ameri-

can Association. They are governed

only in the price of admission charged.

Each association has a pennant which

belongs for one year to the club which

wins the greatest number of games.

Where and when the games are to be

played is decided early in the year at a

general meeting of the managers of the

various clubs. At once this schedule is

the same rules and differ

the first game is to be played the ball- in one, two, three order; not a man fore I quite understood the game I used lovers are making their preparations to makes a base. The crowd settles down

The two associations take in the principal cities of the country east of and including St. Louis. Large grounds are fenced in and made as smooth as a floor. Grand stands are erected, where, for a small extra price, one can secure a seat, while those who are not able or willing to pay this price seat themselves on the "bleaching boards," huge tiers of seats built without any covering. On a pleasant afternoon, when the home team is scheduled to play with the champions and there is a possibility of a game being won by the former, the crowd starts early and is a sight worth seeing. The street cars are crowded, private conveyances and hacks carry their loads, while a large ma-jority walk. Pushing, jostling, hurrying each other, the crowd forms in line and each waits his turn to buy a ticket. This purchased, there is a wild rush for a score card and a seat. Outside the unfortunate small boy has to content himself with a crack in the fence, from which vantage ground he cheers, groans and hurls defiance at the umpire. Other boys bide their time, and the fence what a scramble there is! Then loudly as anybody in the crowd. His seat, if he can, on the "bleaching boards." What a lucky boy is he! These boys have a keener insight into the game than many a man. They know the records of each player and are able to shout some peculiarity at him as he is driven

> Inside the grounds, though, the crowd is patiently waiting for the game to com-mence. The opposing clubs come out for practice, and each player's work is watched by keen eyes, commented on, and if an unusually good play is made, he receives hearty applause. But the game must be promptly started or

monotonous time with

the heels of their shoes.

prairie, it spreads, and

of athletes, and, like a smoldering volcano, is ready to burst forth at a second's notice. It comes—it's bound to come, for the crowd must cheer some time. If the home nine is not playing a good game they will cheer the visitors and groan most dolefully over the errors of their own favorites. But it is when the game is very close that the excitement is the most intense. The people all seem to be sitting on springs so suddenly can they get on their feet. The bases are full, the home club is two runs behind the champions, two men are out. The next batter is called. One can hear the crowd breathe so quiet is the intentness. Nothing breaks the silence except the "spat" of the ball as it hits the leather-protected hands of the catcher and the sharp voice of the umpire as he calls "Strike" or "Ball." But the batsman changes it all. With a quick swing of his bat he hits the ball and there is a scamper among the players. Scamper, though, is not the word to express the applause from the spectators. The crack of the ball as it is turned from its course and sent flying out toward the boundary fence is only just heard when a scene of confusion ensues. Up on chairs go old, middle-aged and young. Hats canes and umbrellas are flourished in the air. Cheer after cheer follows the ball in its flight toward the fence. Over it goes! The crack hit of the season! Oh! the noise, confusion, cheering, stamping, maddening influence of such a hit! Five minutes of this kind of a scene are worth a year of duliness and apathy. So it goes-first one way, then another; and at the end of the season the disgust and enthusiasm are about balanced. During the present year the race for the pennant in each of the associations is very interesting. In the National League five clubs are bunched and the pennant belongs to any one of them. In the American Association St. Louis has a there will be trouble. First, a few firm hold on first place, but the race for

to think that the best heading for the lengthy baseball articles in the papers to a keen enjoyment of this battle would be: 'Much Ado About Nothing!' I still believe the players receive too much money from their managers and too much attention from the press. But, on the other side, the upholding and promoting of a game so truly national are worth both the cash and the trouble. A national game like this tends to invigorate the man, add pith to his actions, make him quick of thought and promote patriotism. In Holland we have no national game, nor is there one in any European country except England, where cricket fills the place baseball occupies in this country. The English and the people of some other nations are and the people of some other nations are either too slow, or too dull, or too indolent, or too effeminate to play baseball. What I admire most about the game is the quickness with which each player must decide whether to throw the ball, and the attention with which the umpire—calm but quick, impartial and decisive—must follow, with his eyes, that little, lively sphere, which is now here, now there, is knocked way up in the air, falls, is caught, thrown, caught again, and, moving hither and thither with the swiftness of an arrow, keeps the umpire on an of an arrow, keeps the umpire on an almost nervous alert. There it leaves the pitcher's hand—a knock, a clap, a throw, a catch, judgment. I think none but an American can make a good base-hell umpire." ball umpire.

ball umpire."

When asked about the games of other countries, he continued: "In Europe in general the schoolboys have not as much playtime as they have here. 'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy,' is very applicable to them. When they become men they give up playing games altogether. A full-grown German would consider it derogatory to his stiff dignity to take a racket and try to knock a ball over a tennis net. To run bases or to pitch a ball is utterly inconsistent with the smoking of a long, Dutch clay pipe, and the Frenchman spends his time rather in a cafe than anywhere else. In France, especially in Paris, even the grown people find amusement in rather childish things. In the parks and squares on Sunday afternoons more than at other hours crowds of men and women, soldiers, clerks and men of the three professions may be seen standing before some sions may be seen standing before some puppet-show, enjoying the feats of a wooden jack-pudding. As for bodily exercise, Germany certainly leads in gymnastics, France in fencing."

THE PRINCE'S BROWN BOY.

Native Servant Youth and Some of

The christening of a native servant boy took place at Sandringham after service or Sunday, and a permission was sent round to remain in church and see it. The prince had brought him back from Egypt, where I think he had been one of the donkey drivers to the suite, and he made a picturesque addition to the household in his Eastern costume, smiling and showing his ivory teeth. He was

by everybody, until the suded poor Hakim into confused ideas upon the rights of property; the propensity continuing to develop the effect of a baptismal ceremonial and preparatory in-struction was tried, and Mr. Onslow was delighted with the quickness and cleverness with which his little heathen

are banging away and making a terrisecond place is close enough to cause any amount of interest. The Baltimore Club had a strong hold on this place, but of late their erratic playing has dampened the hopes of their best friends.

ble din. It is all instantly stopped, though, as the clang of the bell is heard and the umpire steps to his position behind the batter. The home club has the choice of positions, and can either take the field or go to the bat. This is the result of system, and stands away ahead of old times when the captains of each club would catch hands on a bat. The last one to get a hold could make his choice of positions, provided he could swing the bat three times around his head. It even is far in advance of that other method at one time so common among townball players. One side of the paddle would be wetted, and then with a toss in the air and two cries of "Wet" and "Dry" the sides would anxiously wait for the decision of chance. The quiet with which the game commences continues until some play is made, or a decision of the umpire don't suit. It is a peculiarity of this national game that the smallest boy present thinks he is just as capable a judge as the one chosen by the management of the association. Nor is the small boy alone in this. There is not a man on the seats but is dead sure that the umpire was wrong, and that he could give him points which would largely increase that official's knowledge of the game, if proper attention was paid to them. But the

game, however, has secured a firm footing in the affections of the American people, and amateur as well as professional contests draw large crowds, and the ladies are as fond of the game as their husbands or brothers. At one of the ball grounds not long since a gentleman was present to see his first game. He was a foreigner; had been an officer in the service of the King of Holland, and was accustomed to speak of the game in slighting terms. All the interest he had in the home club was sympathy for his friends. Before the game was over he had been on his feet half a dozen times, and was every bit as enthusiastic as his friends. When laughingly asked what he thought of the game

now, he said: "I think it is the most beautiful game I know of. It demands of each player qualities which, though essentially given to the public, and a month before game continues. A side is retired American, are comparatively rare. Be-

in replying to the Marlborough House housekeeper's despairing inquiry of "Hakim, Hakim, do you know what the eighth commandment is?" "Yes, ma'am; thou shalt have no other gods but me."

In one of his pranks he dressed himself up in the Jager's Highland costume, took a new gun, popped away with it until he broke it, and then put it back without saying a word. It was handed to the prince to shoot with, and, of course wouldn't go off, and the maker might have got into distracting trouble had it not leaked out that Master Hakim was at the bottom of the mischief. There was a great stir made, the rector and all the household summoned, and Hakim threatened with a penitentiary, which frightened him into quietude for a time, but he soon forgot it and was as incorrigible as before. I can't remember how many neckties he ordered at a London shop, and the bill to be sent in to the prince, but I know it was something fabulous, and he once marched about with the Duke of Edinburgh's very particular umbrella, declaring he had given it to him. He had to be sent away at last, I believe to a clergyman, with a view of exorcising him, I suppose.—Pall Mall Gasette.

An Universal Verdict.

Julian Hawthorne complains that he cannot recall a notice in any periodical of any of his works during the last fifteen years in which the critic hasn't suggested lamented father would have made deal more out of the same mater the thorn is all the sharper becau

to see us est

RUSH HATS.

SOME OF THE NEWEST FANCIES IN FASHION'S REALM.

A Perfect Craze in England and France for the Garibaldi Bodices and Neat-fitting Blouse Waists-Dainty Little Wraps Now All the Rage-All Kinds of New Fads.

The rush hats that are now so much worn in the country form the subject of the vignette to this article. In the



it is trimmed with rosettes of picot-edged velvet ribbon and grasses. There is a perfect craze for the Garibaldi bodices and blouse waists on the other side the water, and the London and Paris fashion journals abound

with descriptions of them in every shade and style. Some are in silks of different colors-blue, crimson, bronze, etc.; and others are in delicate twilled flannel. There is a rage for red at the present moment, and half of them are of this color, as are also the hats that are worn with them.

The illustrated model shows a very pretty design for one of these. It is a yoked and banded bodice, the yoke laid



in fine pleats shirred across at the bot-tom, and the velvet band prettily crossed in front at the waist. It is of Roman red surah, the skirts worn with it being of a pretty soft gray wool suiting crossed with lines of red. A very popular and becoming style has a basque back and a full front that is pulled up a little from the belt to give the desired baggy effect.

A restrict word was of blue sured with the inserted loose front of blue surah, spotted with white.

The dainty little wraps that have been worn in the summer on occasional cool days will be pressed into service now that the brisk fall weather is coming on. They are of the smallest possible size, being merely a fitted front and back piece of silk, short in the back with longer



the elbows. Flouncing lace laid in pleats answers for the sleeve pieces. Lace with a great deal of jet is the accepted trimming. Some of them are extremely handsome, being madeeither wholly of costlace or of thick soft silk covered with jet embroidery

lace that do not

quite reach to

or jet made pieces. In the latter case the sleeves are of jetted net.

The short wrap with sling sleeves will also be a popular model for fall. It will be made of handsome cloakings, or of stuff to match costumes, lined with silk

and trimmed with bands of galloon.

The neat, tight-fitting jacket of cloth with silk-lined hood and tailor pockets reappears again in the fall importations, and is likely to be worn as much as ever



young girls and all who like a snug, aunty wrap. Plain cloths in dark tints, weeds and checked or mixed cloths ompose them, the edges stitched or ound with silk braid. For those women who insist on having

something exclusive and unlike what is worn by the rest of the world, the accompanying illustration shows two excellent models. The first is of black poult de soie richly embroidered with gold and having a loose blouse front of lace tied with gold cord and tassels, while the second is a fawn-colored netted shoulder cape crossed in front. The bonnet in the first instance is of black velvet and lace ornamented with gold tinsel gauze, while the other is a poke of cream lace trimmed

with pink roses. with pink roses.

Hats this autumn will be of dark straws for the first cool days and of felt later on, trimmed with velvet, the new iridescent or changeable silks and ribbons, or plaid ribbon windmill bows. Crowns are decidedly lower, and the trimming, instead of being perked right up in front, will be more evenly dispersed over the will be more evenly dispersed over the front and sides. Draped crowns are a new feature. On many of the imported French model hats the crowns were entirely concealed by embroidered cloth or yelvet placed on in irregular coft. velvet placed on in irregular soft pleats. The bonnets are small, with also much lower crowns. Ribbons are to be extensively used for trimming, the new importations showing a cord or flat tinsel edge, the picot edge being superseded by the variety known as crown edge. Some of them are very handsome. Watered velvet is also a novelty.

Cocque plumes are the latest fancy for

hat trimmings, and are seen on half of those as yet produced by the milliners. Ostrich feathers are restored to all their former favor, the newest variety showing two distinct tints. In deference to the prejudice against the wholesale slaughter of the American songster, but few whole birds are seen, though aigrettes and all sorts of fancy plumage are worn.

NORMA BLAKE.

MARRIAGE IN ANNAM.

Some Customs Firmly Founded on Justice and Morality.

Marriage settlements and dowries are not recognized on account of the difficulties that might arise in case the marriage is dissolved. According to Annamite custom, the woman should not bear the charges of marriage, because she takes the name of her husband and associates herself with him in order to perpetuate his family, not for the sake of her own. It is just for the husband, in his own personal interest, to furnish all that she and her children may need; yet according to another custom frequently followed, the suitor whose character is not well known should make several visits to the family of his affianced, so as to admit himself to a kind of testing, often very severe, which shall permit his value and the amount of his knowledge to be rated. This stage of the negotiations sometimes lasts for several

years.

Marriage is usually contracted by inclination, without money considerations entering into the matter. The family is regarded as a hosiness association of the matter of the matt moral union, and not as a business association. Hence it is common to see a wealthy family allied with a poor one. It is considfamily alhed with a poor one. It is considered that when a man marries a girl without fortune, but wisely brought up, she will be easily touched by the care he will take of her, and be obedient to his authority. Then, it is not right to exact a dowry from a girl whose education has already imposed on her parents large sacrifices of time and money, and who has, moreover, abandoned her family name to take that of a stranger, so there is no dowry. The of a stranger, so there is no dowry. The parents give their daughter what they please without the young man being allowed to claim or stipulate for anything. Sometimes they require him to make considerable presents with the claim of the considerable presents and the considerable presents. China. The six ceremonies of marriage are, it is true, nearly the same in both countries; but while the Chinese wife has to keep to her apartments, the Annamite wife is treated as the equal of her husband.—Popular Science Monthly.

HOW CHOCOLATE IS MADE.

Brought from the West Indies in the Pod and Put Through a Milling Process.

"Chocolate," said a confectioner, "is made from beans that grow in pods on the cocoa trees. These trees are numerous in the West Indies, and it is from there we get our supply. The beans are brought hither in the pod and put through a regular manufacturing process to produce the chocolate cakes that we use. The first operation is the breakting of the husks and separating them from the kernels by a blast of air. Then the beans are ground with sugar by revolving granite grindstones. The stones are heated, and the oil contained in the bean makes the and the oil contained in the bean makes the mass adhere and become a thick paste. This pulp is now partly dried and the air bubbles are squeezed out in a press, and it is transferred to the cooling tables. Here it is beaten and worked by hand to produce an even texture and a fine grain. Then it is placed in molds, a blast of cold air is turned on, and in a few moments the heartiful glossy tables. in a few moments the beautiful glossy tab-lets are finished.

"The British government has recently directed that chocolate be served two or three times a week in their army and navy. In confectionery the Parisians exceed us in the number of preparations of chocolate. We use it in its natural flavor only, while they mix essences and other flavors with it, until there is no end to the combinations that they prois no end to the combinations that they produce. In England much of the chocolate is starch, potato, lard, chalk, bran, and old sea-biscuits in specimens offered for sale."

—New York Mail.

CONSIDERATE RATS.

How Some Young Rodents Looked to the Welfare of a Veteran.

In the rear of a certain house some miles out of town there is a small outbuilding used as a wash-house and summer kitchen. One day an old rat was seen to come out from under it, which from his peculiar appearance attracted attention. His ears were ragged and partly gone, his tail was skinned and sore, and he appeared generally used up. He moved slowly and carefully, and after watching him a while it was seen that he was blind. Another smaller rat came out soon, and busied himself about the old one, bringing him bits of food and keeping near bringing him bits of food and keeping near street, and instantly there was a commotion.

The younger one jumped toward his blind companion, another rat coming to his assistance, and the two, seizing the old fellow by the ears, one on each side, dragged him quickly under the shed, out of danger. He was evidently an old patriorab of the family vas evidently an old patriarch of the family, and his well-worn appendages were evidence of the frequent anxiety of his friends for his safety. The above is a true as well as curious story.—Danbury News.

An Aged Corvette. A proud incident in the history of American naval conflict is recalled by the proposed sale of the old corvette Cyane, now lying at Mare Island navy-yard, San Francisco. She was at one time one of the finest war ships in the English navy. On February 24, 1815, she, with a sister ship, the Levant, became the prize of the American frigate Constitution off the coast of Portugal. The Constitution was in command of Captain Charles Stewart, of Philadelphia, and the capture of the two corvettes was an act of daring as unique as it was successful.—New Orleans Times-Democrat. A proud incident in the history of Ameri-

"Jeremiah, did you bring that hunk of oleomargarine from town with you?" inquired Farmer Goshem. "Yes, father." "Well, jis' drop it inter the churn and call out the summer boarders."—Worcester Gasetts.

A SANDSTORM.

THE WILD DEVASTATION MADE BY A HEAVY WIND.

A Day Experience in Which the Sand Found its Way Through Crevices and Cracks Until There Was No Rest-Scenes in Building the Southern Pacific Road.

[Copyrighted, 1887.] HE time of which I write is previous to the completion of the Southern Pacific railroad to Yuma, A. T. It was

construction, and the small army of builders was out in the middle of the great eastern desert of California. I had gone on horseback down the banks of the Colorado river to Yuma from Ehrensberg, and I left Yuma at four o'clock in the afternoon to go by night to the end of the railroad in order to get back into the green valleys of California.

then only in process of

There were three of us beside the driver, and our hope and expectation were that our wagon ride would end by two o'clock the next morning. But our plans, like many other human hopes, went sadly "aglee." We were told that it was twenty-seven miles to the end of the railroad. It was thirty-five at least, which, in sand knee-deep, makes a great deal of difference. We were told that the road was good for six miles down the river on the Arizona side to where we were to cross, that then it would be heavy sand for five or six miles, when we would rise on to a mesa where we could trot right along, the road being firm and smooth there. It turned out narrow, deep gulleys, and on attempting to trot in the darkness we plunged into them with a shock that was likely to wrench off the whole top rigging of our wagon and pile us up all together in the front end. We tried it three times and then let the team move on a walk. Long before coming to the railroadbuilders we were again in the sands almost hub-deep.

Daylight was glimmering in the east when we saw the distant lights from the tents of the Chinese laborers. Far to the front a great sand cloud was visible, darkening all the northwestern sky and veiling the stars. It was the sure precursor of a sandstorm. A heavy chill

was in the air, which the rising sun did

The laborers were moving out to their

work of laying track when we arrived

there, and the long construction train

stood ready to be moved forward as the

rails were laid down and fastened to the

ties. This construction train contained all

the elements of a village except in the

line of the professions. There were

carpenter shops, blacksmith shops,

kitchens, dining-rooms and everything

necessary to feeding and working sev-

eral hundred men. It was a town on

track the long train was slowly moving

toward the end of the rails, and as the

kitchen and hotel car came near we were forcibly reminded that severe

hunger had come to us for our all-night

ride. We were soon inside the car of the assistant superintendent of construc-

tion, partaking of an abundant break-

fast served up by a Chinese cook. Not

the grandest spread ever presented at the reception of a cabinet minister

toasted half so good. The almond eyes

not wholly disperse.

of winter. It piled up rapidly wherever it could find an obstruction to lodge against. From the distant hills there came fresh gusts laden with the flying desert. We ascended to the deck of a flat car and it proved to be a hurricane deck. We lay down and tried to shield our heads behind our grips. It was no use. The wind and sand reached around after us with insensate fury. The sandstorm was upon us-a streaming rain of earth. There was no escaping it. It filled the eyes and the ears. It stuck in the hair. It penetrated the clothing. It got into the pockets. It sought for us more effectually than rain or snow. It crawled over the skin with itching dryness, and it passed along in clouds too dense for vision to penetrate, even could we have opened our eyes. The whole atmosphere was gray. Earth and sky and all between were of the same color. When the storm had been raging about two hours it would have been agreeable to have had a rest of even a few seconds.

of the Chinaman opened three slits wider

restaurant the sand cloud had risen

rising from the ground or running along

in whirling eddies or pushing forward in

Vs, with the point foremost. Soon it

was drifting like snow before the winds

But there was not a moment's cessation. At last the train of flat cars moved down two or three miles toward Dos Palmos, where we joined some freight cars. Into one of these we tumbled without unnecessary delay. Here the wind was much broken off our defenseless heads, but the sand sifted in through every crevice. All day the storm raged and we lay there in the desert. The weariness of that day no tongue can tell, and the night was no improvement. As the sun went down the wind wrapped us about with a heavy chill and it was cold enough for a fire, though at Yuma the night before the thermometer marked 112 degrees at midnight. And we had only the

sanded floor of the box-car to welcome us. I had wanted to see a sandstorm and feel an earthquake. I saw the one in all its majesty, and felt quite ready for the other.

JASPER PACKARD.

THE AGE OF CHARMING WOMEN.

Advances Made During the Past Century-

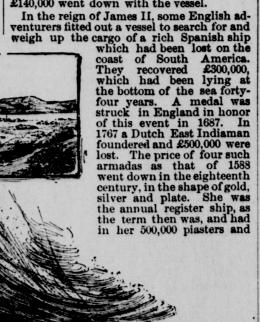
Matured Graces. From being passee at twenty to being charming at thirty, tells in itself the whole tale of woman's growth in the past century. That peculiar combination of angel and idiot which was the ideal woman was unthinkable except in the teens. Idiocy cannot be angelic after the first score of years. The rosebud is delightful, and everybody loves it; but there is not a woman left who would care to be always eighteen. Up to thirty-five, a woman is not at all abashed at firm and smooth there. It turned out that the six miles down the river to the ferry kept us most of the time in the heavy sand of the bottom, and after crossing we traveled in the deep sand of a "wash" at least ten miles. Then we ound the mesa as described, but our effort to put the four horses on a trot was a total failure. In spots the mesa was hard enough, but it was cut with narrow, deep gulleys, and on attempting after he had weathered the dangers of the after he had weathered the dangers of the younger Lillis, Charlottes and the rest. And in New York or any of the country's great centres to-day it is not the younger woman whose position in the only society that is worth the name is the happiest or best established. The woman who marries now is twenty-five, when she used to be fifteen.—

Milwaukee Sentinel.

GOLD THAT IS IN THE SEA.

Some Immense Treasures Which Have Been Buried There. On the 9th of October, 1799, the Latine,

commanded by Captain Skynner, went ashore on the bank of the Fly Islands, and £140,000 went down with the vessel.



10,000 ounces of gold on account of the King, and twie that sum on the merchan ts' acand twie that sum on the merchan ts' account, making her a very rich ship. She foundered, and no man escaped to tell how and e hen. The sum of £'00,000 sterling, besid s jewels of great value, were lost that sameyear in a ship from Australia. A part of the money was recovered. This dreadful shipwreck is referred to in Dickens' "Uncommercial Traveler." The sea has a habit of concealing its plunder, but science is slowly gaining a foothold, even at the bottom of the sea, and no doubt in time to come foundered ships carrying down great treasure will have to yield them up again.— Woman's Argosy. wheels. As we drove up alongside the

What Ailed the Kangaroo Several ladies and gentlemen visited Central Park, New York, and they admired the animals very much, and more particularly

the kangaroo.

"That poor animal is going to die pretty soon," remarked Snobberly, punching it with his cane.

"I don't see anything the matter with it."

"You don't? Well, I do. Can't you see that it is on its last legs?"—Tezas Siftings.

SNUFF-TAKING.

When we emerged from this moving SOME OF THE PLEASURES BELONGhigher and little tongues of sand were ING TO THIS HABIT.

> Embalmed in Song by the Poets of All Ages-Honor to be Paid to the Old Brazilian Indians - Its Introduction Into Frage-Long Days of Persecution.

> > [Copyrighted, 1887.]

Knows he that never took a pinch, Nosey, the pleasure thence that flows? Knows he the titillating joys Which my nose knows?

So sang the genial artist-author, Alfred Crowquill; and though, like Mrs. Nickleby (who was not very learned in noses), we know not what style of nasal organ that gentleman gloried in, whether Roman or Grecian, or composite, this much we venture to assert, that it was a capacious one, and that it never suffered for want of the delicious powder. What an insignificant thing seems a pinch of snuff! Yet how important a part it once played in society may be learned from the fact that celebrated Beau Brummel's claim to be the leader of the fashionable world was based not more on the stylish cut of his coat, the gracefulness of his gait, or the elegance of his manners, than on the distingue manner in which he manipulated his snuff-box. The astute Talleyrand numbered snuff-taking among the essential accomplishments of all great politicians; arguing that it gave them time for thought in answering awkward questions, while they pretended only to indulge in a pinch. It is said of Napoleon that he owed half his victories to his habit of taking snuff. Gibbon's brilliant sallies of wit were invariably preluded by luxuriant inhalations of the dust; and the poet Moore, the "sweet son of song," confessed that his best thoughts owed their birth to his box. It is a study highly interesting and

affording a deep insight into human

character to note the habits of those who indulge in the "nasal pastime." Some there are whose boxes are never closed from "early morn to dewy eve." Happy sprites! like fat, jovial Vincent Crummles, who used to take so many pinches of snuff at a time that no one knew where it all went to, they are wont to help themselves to the powder with lavish profusion, generally shedding as much over vest and shirt-front as enters their noses. Others are more economical, taking a pinch only now and then, and opening and closing their boxes with a grace and delicacy which show their fine appreciation of the contents. Then there is the epigrammatic snufftaker, of whom Leigh Hunt says that "he takes snuff by little fits and starts, and gets over the thing quickly." Again we have those that take snuff irritably, others bashfully, others in a manner as dry as the snuff itself." The renowned Frederick of Prussia belonged to the first class, and he was probably one of the greatest snuff-takers on record. With him a pinch invariably ushered in the day, while another hailed the night. His great victories in the field as well as at home owed much to his habit of taking snuff, while his most crushing defeats lost half their bitterness in his box. Box? pocket I should have said; for so great a consumer of the dust was he that he used to carry it about in an ample waistcoat pocket, put there for that purpose. Dryden was another great snuff-taker;

so was Sam Johnson. The old Brazilian Indians were the fathers of snuff. Catherine de Medicis is believed to have been the first to use it in the Old World, about the year 1562. Hence it was then called herbe a la Reine, On its first introduction into France, it was used for medicinal purposes only, being recommended for all diseases of the head brought on by colds. During the early part of the seventeenth century, however, snuff became known as a luxury, and its use was general in Italy, Spain and France. The courtiers of Louis le Grand made it fashionable to take snuff, though the monarch himself was averse to tobacco in all its forms; the beaux carried it about in their cane-heads, which were hollowed out for the purpose; and even the ladies, who, as Leigh Hunt says, seemed never too young to take snuff, used it to such an extent as to give rise to the saying that

She that with pure tobacco will not prime

Her nose, can be no lady of the time. But this golden age of snuff soon passed away, and a storm of persecution, dark and dire, burst upon the votaries of the weed. Lovers of the powder, whom no cruel laws stint in the enjoyment of their boxes, will do well to pause a while and call to mind the troublous times which their snuff-taking ancestors had to pass through; when to gratify the cravings of one's nose for a pinch was to have the organ amputated; when a Grand Duke of Moscow condemned a poor peasant, whom he found taking snuff, to have his nostrils split; when a Shah of Persia sent into exile those of his subjects who were convicted of indulging in the weed; when a Pope Urban VIII entered the lists with thundering eloquence against those who took snuff in church, and an Innocent XII solemnly excommunicated all who did the same in St. Peter's, Rome. It must, however, be admitted that the Roman pontiffs were quite justifiable in the bold stand which they took against snuff-taking in church, as this custom had degenerated into an abuse and caused frequent disturbances during divine worship. But, apart from this, it seems hardly credible at this day how so slight an offense, if offense at all, as taking a pinch of snuff should be visited upon the offender with loss of life or even of limb. Fain would my reluctant pen pass over in silence this dark page in the history of snuff, but gallantry compels me to place before my readers the verdict It must, however, be admitted that the

of the Countess Elizabeth Charlotte, sister-in-law of Louis XIV, as contained in a letter to her half-sister Louise. Hearken to the cruel Eliza: "It is a loathsome habit, this taking of snuff, and one in which I hope you do not indulge. I am totally disgusted with seeing all the ladies about me stick their fingers into every gentleman's snuff-box; the sight of their dirty noses almost causes me to vomit." And again: "Nothing in the world disgusts me more than snuff; it causes filthy noses, talking through the nose, and a horrible stench. I have seen people here with the sweetest breath, after using snuff six months, emit an odor like that of pigs I find nothing ruder than taking snuff and having a nose which looks as if it had I find nothing ruder than taking snuff and having a nose which looks as if it had been rubbed in mire."

It was not difficult to foresee, however, that this state of affairs could not last long. The days of persecution passed away, and a reaction followed. True, Louis XIV still had his physician, M. Fragon, deliver a violent oration against the weed; but he—alas for weak human nature!—during his most enthusiastic moments, refreshed his nose with huge quantities of the dust. Shortly after, the ministers of the same monarch hit upon the plan of reliaving the country of the same monarch his upon ministers of the same monarch hit upon the plan of relieving the country of its financial embarrassments by levying a heavy duty on tobacco. The old laws prohibiting the use of tobacco were accordingly repealed, and new ones substituted, calculated to encourage its importation; and behold! the noble army of snuff-takers, so long suffering under a heavy yoke, awoke, phænix-like, to new life and larger numbers. The other countries soon followed the example of France, and from that day to this the greatest and most useful men, with few exceptions, have been takers of snuff. To quote from Burns (with the change of To quote from Burns (with the change of a word):

The wisest man the warld e'er saw,

He dearly loved the powder, O! For snuff is the food of the brain. It clears the view for the mental vision (even as the rising sun dispels the shadows of night), disclosing a thousand and one new objects which before lay hid in gloom. The refined Addison had a delicate appre-The refined Addison had a delicate appreciation for the powder; and to its influence we may safely ascribe many of his most original essays, as well as much of that easy grace which renders his style almost inimitable. Swift, too, loved his pinch; and the witty dean was never in his best vein but when his box was on the table beside him. And what shall I say of thee, dear, gentle Elia? How I would like to have cracked a bottle with thee on one of thy Wednesday evenings, where the snuff-box played not the least conspicuous part; where, with Hazlitt, and Lloyd, and Coleridge, and Leigh Hunt thou wert wont to revel in an air redolent of wit and jollity, and fragrant with

lent of wit and jollity, and fragrant with the odors, sweet snuff, of thee! The Earl of Harrington was so ardent a votary of snuff that he spared no expense in procuring all the various kinds, setting aside a room of his mansion in Whitehall Gardens for properly storing them. Well might he, as justly proud of his treasures his eye glanced lovingly along the snuff-laden shelves, exclaim with Resewell. with Boswell:

Oh, Snuff! our fashionable end and aim! Strasburgh, Rappee, Dutch, Scotch! what e'er be thy name;

Powder celestial! quintessence divine! New joys entrance my soul while thou art

The care of the room was intrusted to a well-informed man, who was the guardian angel thereof. After the earl's death the collection was sold, and fabulous prices were realized for the finest sorts. Cowper, though he detested smoking, wrote a song in praise of snuff. Sir Joshua Reynolds, who used to "mix his paints with brains," fully understood the magic powers of the weed. Alexander Pope, that "drop of pure spirit in cotton wool," who never enjoyed a day of health, found a nepenthe in the box. Scott loved a pinch now and then. So did Steele, and Bolingbroke and Congreve. All agree that

Snuff's a most delicious thing. Stuart, the painter, was an inordinate snuff-taker. He used to jocosely apologize for the habit by saying that "he was born in a snuff-mill," which was literally true, for his father was a manufacturer of snuff. He said that a pinch of snuff has a wonderful effect upon a man's spirits. An old sea captain once observed spirits. An old sea captain once observed to him: "You see, sir, I have always a nostril in reserve. When the right becomes callous after a few weeks' usage, I apply for comfort to the left, which having had time to regain its sense of feeling, enjoys the blackguard till the right comes to its senses." "Thank you," said Stuart; "it's a great discovery. Strange that I should not have made it myself, when I have been yourging all my life in when I have been voyaging all my life in these channels."

A curious poem, celebrating the praise of a pinch, may fitly close these remarks. It was written about the year 1788 by the Rev. Wm. King, an Irish clergyman of Mallow, and gives us a true insight into the philosophy of snuff-taking:

Before I budge an inch I hail Aurora with a pinch; After three cups of morning tea A pinch most grateful is to me: If then by chance the post arrive, My fingers still the deeper dive. When gailant Nelson gains his point, I sink in deep to middle joint; And soon as e'er the work he clinches Oh, then I take the pinch of pinches! But if our heroes chance to fail, I seldom go beyond the nail. If I on ancient classics pore, Or turn their learned pages o'er, I take a pinch at every pause, A tribute of my just applause. Whenever I dip in page historic, Or pass an hour in wit with Yorick, I relish more each paragraph If season'd with a pinch and laugh. Or if discussing subjects curious, I revel in a pinch luxurious; E'en joyous friends and claret rosy Insipid are sans pinches cosy. Whate'er I do, where'er I be, My social box attends on me: It warms my nose in winter's snow, Refreshes midst midsummer's glow; Of hunger sharp it blunts the edge, And softens grief, as some allege. Thus, eased of care or any stir, I broach my freshest canister; And freed from trouble, grief or panic, I pinch away in snuff balsamic For rich or poor, in peace or strife, It smooths the rugged path of life. PHILEMON POND.

The New York Sun notices that the Christianised Chinamen in that city who ore narily wear American clothes go back their comfortable Chinese costumes on the days, and applauds them for it. The siltunies are cool, and the Sun thinks the would be becoming and comfortable the

Massillon Independent.

WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1868. [DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.] MASSILLON, · · OHIO.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE OYSTER.

Our Old and Tried Friend in Town Again The oyster has returned from his summer vacation at the seaside and is once again in

The phrase "in our midst" is used in no figurative sense, either.

The oyster is of sedentary habits, and inclined to be lazy. He spends the most of his life in bed, from which he can only be

aroused by a vigorous combing with a dredge. He has a violent antipathy to the letter r, and always wants to bite people who remark "r there!" to him. He objects very strongly to the prevalent

method of spelling the names of the months, and he would vote unanimously for the presidential candidate who would run on a platform containing the plank, "The rs in the English language must go."

As a general thing the human family is very fond of the oyster, but the affection is not reciprocated to any extent. The superior size of the human family to the oyster connection is supposed to be responsible for this. The oyster is not a disputant. He agrees

with you readily if eaten fresh and properly

The first man who ever ate an oyster was a He resided on the south coast of England,

and was taking a promenade on the beach, one day, leading his bulldog with one hand and reading the London Times with the other, when he saw an adult oyster sitting in a half-recumbent attitude, gazing at the sunset with open-mouthed wonder.

The Briton thoughtlessly put his finger between the oyster's teeth, which promptly closed on them with vigor and a snap. This is what made the investigator a sav-

Howling with pain, he promptly inserted his finger in his own mouth as soon as he got it out of the oyster's, and was surprised to find it saturated with an agreeable flavor. In consequence, the mollusk soon followed the finger, and its relatives have been fol-

The gentleman oyster is not a dude, nor a gaudy dresser, but the lady oyster has a

lowing that enterprising pioneer oyster ever

penchant for pearls.

In theological belief the oyster is a Hardshell Baptist, but he is not bigoted. He can frequently be found at sociables and church fairs held by other denominations.

He attends them in his individual capacity, however-no great crowds of oysters being found at these gatherings.

His fondness for sociables has led to the belief that he is socialistic in his tendency, but such is not the case. He takes no stock in Henry George's land theories, and he is one of the few individuals who do not want

He prefers water and he likes it salt. Scientists call the oyster "a marine acephalous mollusk of the lamelli branchiate order," but his mild disposition does not

warrant the use of such opprobrious terms. If he were bigger and more capable of defending himself they would never think of heaping such a load of opprobrium upon

The oyster makes the acquaintance of man stewed, fried, or raw, and is also good in pie.
Some people regard the lady oyster as

The fact is, she attends to her domestic duties in such a quiet, unobtrusive way as to baffle the investigations of naturalists with green spectacles, and to leave them in a dazed state of mind, undecided whether to put one "vi" in that word, or to make a stuttering combination of it as above.

combination of it as above.

The female oyster is not a clam.

Oysters are called buy-valves because you have to pay for them, unless you have time to hunt them in their native lair.

Oysters are noted for their grasping disposition. They are shellfish creatures.

They wear a stolid expression of countenance and are thorough Prohibitionists. They are never known to smile.

They are inclined to be pessimistic in their views, looking at life through a sea-rious aspect.

Their conversational ability is small, but they can sing occasionally, as the following stanza explains:

Do fishes ever sing?
Of course they do!
You know that codfish ball
And oysters stew. W. H. S.

A LAWYER'S STORY.

The Only Evidence of Insanity the Judge

The following experience of a Mississippi lawyer was related by himself to the writer many years ago. He said:

"I was defending a prisoner for horse-stealing, and seeing no other means of defending ing, and seeing no other means of defending him, under the circumstances, I set up the plea of insanity. I argued it at length, read many extracts from works on medical jurisprudence, and had the patient attention of the court. The prosecuting attorney did not attempt to reply to my argument or controvert my authorities; I seemed to have things my own way, and whispered to the prisoner that he needn't be uneasy. Then came the judge's charge, in which he reminded the jury that there was no dispute between counsel as to the facts of the case. Indeed, there could not have been, for several witcounsel as to the facts of the case. Indeed, there could not have been, for several witnesses swore positively that they saw my client steal the horse. But,' concluded the court, 'the plea of insanity has been set up, and I charge you, gentlemen of the jury, that it should receive your very grave and serious deliberation; but I must be allowed to say, gentlemen, that for myself, upon a review of the whole case, I can discover no evidence of insanity on the part of the prisoner. except, perhaps, in the selection of his counsel.' "—Harper's Magazine.

In a New Light.

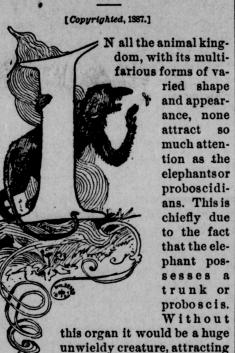
Colonel John A. McCaull, the well-known comic opera manager, was a soldier in the comic opera manager, was a soldier in the Confederate army He has a single answer to every one who attempts to chaft him about the rebel flags. 'Confound your impudence,' he says, 'who made this country anyway? Where would the developed greatness have been if we hadn't rebelled? Who gave you fellows up North a chance to get rich and rob each other? Who enabled Grant to leave the tanner's store? Who gave 'Phil' Sheridan a chance? Wouldn't Sherman still have been out on the frontier mixing with Indians but for us? Why, gentlemen, we have made you. You can't crow over us."—New Orleans Times Democrat.

Trusting to His Honor. Hassan Dahenedei, a young Persian nobleman, arrived recently at Warsaw after traveling the entire distance from Teheran to Warsaw on foot. He had made a wager to walk from Teheran to Paris in eight months, and has so far consumed six and a-half months on his trip. From Moscow to Warsaw he walked along the railroad track. He has no traveling companions; the guarantee for the faithful performance of his undertaking lies in a sacred oath taken by him before starting, which binds him to use no conveyance of any kind.

PROBOSCIS ANIMALS.

THE ORGAN WHICH ATTRACTS THE GREATEST ATTENTION.

Trunk of the Elephant Really a Fifth Hand-Wonderful Dexterity Secured by Some of These Monsters-A Curiosity Discovered in South America.



Without this organ it would be a huge no more notice than a whale; but the trunk gives it an uniqueappearanceandstamps it at once, as far as external contour goes, as one of the most remarkable and striking of all animals. Without the

trunk the elephant would starve to death, as shown in the case of an Indian elephant that, having lost its trunk by accident, was unable to feed itself, and would soon have died had it not been for the man detailed to feed it.

The trunk is literally a fifth hand or general utility organ. With it the elephant draws in water and ejects it into its mouth. It also takes up dust and throws it over its back or introduces the trunk into the mouth and draws water from the stomach to blow over the heated body. At a word from the driver the latter is lifted by the trunk upon the elephant's back. With the trunk the smallest stones are picked up and handed to the mahout to throw at elephants ahead. The pet elephant of the Duke of Devonshire drew corks with its trunk with great gusto, and Colonel Nicholas Pike, of Brooklyn, our late consul at the Mauritius, informs me that he has seen the same act performed. With its trunk the

hurl a tiger thirty feet through the air

uses it as an organ of touch and also ut-

ters through it ear-splitting sounds. In

fact, the trunk is to the elephant what

hands are to man, and one of the most

ger-like arrangement. Large muscles attached to the face bones control the trunk, and it contains or is made up of an enormous number of small muscles, estimated by Cuvier at 40,000. The muscles are transverse and oblique. There is a superficial set extending longitudinally, some anterior and others posterior, others again being lateral, while a deep set are radiate and transverse. This wonderful combination explains the multifarious movements which this organ is capable of. The trunk of the elephant, as powerful as it is, is not used in the reckless way generally supposed. When an attack is made the trunk is raised high out of the way to a place of safety. In drawing or lifting heavy loads the trunk is not used. Asiatic elephants when hauling take the rope in their mouths, allowing it to rest over the tusk, and when a heavy load is to be lifted the weight is borne by the tusks, the trunk being used merely to hold the timber in position. Extraordinary tales are told of the destruction of forests in Africa by the elephants of that country; yet while these trees, the mimosa, are large and seemingly ponderous, they have no top root, and it is comparasesses a tively easy to overthrow them. Burmeister, the eminent South Ameri-

can paleontologist and anatomist, has discovered a curious animal in the pliocene deposits of that country which he unwieldy creature, attracting considers as belonging to the horse family, yet as having quite a long proboscis. Burmeister shows a head and neck of a horse-like creature with a trunk perhaps two feet long, a conjectural restoration of this animal which he calls Macrauchenza Patagonia, as shown in the accompanying cut, the head and proboscis being after Burmeister and the body added by the present writer, to show how possibly the animal might have appeared. Thousands of years ago these strange animals may have roamed the Patagonian country, perhaps being exterminated by early man or dying a natural death, their extirpation hastened

by some climatic change. In the common horse of to-day the power of prolongation in the upper lip in reaching is well known to all and considerable power or force is thus developed. It is supposed by paleontologists that the extinct denocerata were elephantine animals with trunks.

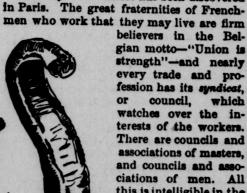
Among some of the small mammals, as the shrew, there is a decided proboscis, and in the so-called elephant shrew it is very pronounced. The proboscis of the insect-eating mammals is, however, not at all homologous to those of the true proboscidians, being largely constituted by nasal cartilages, and of course not susceptible of such extended movements

The sea elephant has a proboscis capa-ble of considerable extension, but only showing to the best advantage when the animal is enraged, when it appears to be inflated with air. Whether it is of any actual use to the huge animal is not known, and its size and length are generally exaggerated in popular works. C. F. Holder.

A NOVEL SOCIETY. An Association of Inventors Lately Dis-

[Special Correspondence.]

A society of inventors has been discovered



this is intelligible in the case of a particular branch of industry, but inventors may be anything or nothing, and they may stand on quite different rounds of the social ladder. M. Jules Imbs,

who is president of the In venteurs," says their ob-ject is to bring about a union among French inventors, to help and guide them, and their them, and protect their individual interests as well as the collective interests of invention in general. Inventors should have the same rights of prop-erty as are accorded to painters, musicians, authors and dramatists. To be a member of the

new brotherhood a man must be a elephant smells, lifts light objects, can | Frenchman and have invented and patented something. There is an annual subscription payable, but unfortunate inventors are forgiven it. The syndicate does not maintain its members in luxury and ease, but it places them under the wing of the "Association des Inventeurs," founded by Baron Taylor, which possesses a revenue of \$2,400 and holds out a hone of paguingry assistance during hard hands are to man, and one of the most extraordinary organs known. In Jumbo it presented an astonishing appearance when swinging to and fro resembling some huge pendulum attached to a wonderful machine.

The trunk, as it is commonly called, is formed by union and prolongation of the nose and upper lips. Externally, it appears, especially in old elephants, to be ringed, and in the mammoth it was to some extent hairy or covered with bristles. The trunk rarely attains a length of over seven feet, and is inserted on the nasal opening and high up on the face. If a section is made it will be found to have two tubes which are closed proximately by valves and free at the destal end, where there is a thumb and fore-fin-

"QUEEN'S WEATHER."

EFFECT OF SUNSHINE ON THE LON-DON PARKS.

A Great Metropolis Free from its Gloom and Fog-Hunting for the Prince Albert Memorial-East and West End-Great Picture Collections-General Gossip.

(Special Correspondence.)

London.-Seldom has as fine a season been known in London. The "Queen's weather" has taken hold upon the environment, and sunshine prevails in a manner that must be well nigh alarming to umbrella-loving Britons. For eight weeks-before, during and after the jubilee-the vast crowds that have thronged "The Great City" have come and gone and marveled at the unprecedented fairness of the weather. A half-dozen times have I seen the world's metropolis swathed in rain and mist, in smoke and dinginess, never supposing that it could exist without its enveloping gloom. And lo! now the seventh visit has proved its luck; the cloud is lifted, and from discolored stone and blackened brick and smoked marble London smiles.

For the first time to my consciousness the parks and gardens and little green squares bloom out of an obscurity that must have held them all along unseen. Hyde Park, Regent's Park, St. James' Park, Kensington Gardens are now picturesque realities-actual bits of nature in the midst of surrounding masses of bricks and mortar, whereas formerly they have seemed to me mere names, inclosed with an iron railing.

I well remember going once to see the Prince Albert memorial. It was during a fog, the density of which, however, we had not tested. We descended from the cab into what seemed like an ocean of bad-smelling, bad-tasting mist. "Where is the monument?" I asked. "'Ere it, his," said cabby. We groped about for some minutes, feeling with outstretched hands. Presently, one of us touched an iron railing, and so we stood looking until we were tired. There was absolutely nothing there but a wall of fog. Now, the monument fairly glitters in sunlight. Every American who meets another in the street or hotel or park grasps his brother by the hand with fervent congratulations, while the chuckle of the Englishman is heard in the land. During the review at Aldershot we were covered with dust, and even when the Queen reviewed her navy at Spithead it still forgot to rain.

Nothing could be more lively than the aspect of these crowded thoroughfares. The stream of private equipages, got up with an elegance of which only London is capable, is incessant, showing off to the best advantage handsome women, faultless toilets and immaculate lackeys, while in and out dash the perpetual hansoms at a rate of speed known only to the London cab, and which endangers not alone the life and limbs of pedestrians, but also the bones and sinews of the geous. I felt a thrill of responsive pleasure go through every yard of dry goods upon my person at the thought of Jay's, of Howell & James', of Swan & Edgar's, and even of Peter Robinson's. But coaches and shops, parks and palaces, do not make all of London, as Walter Besant has manfully reminded the upper ten thousand, by pointing out in his book, "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," that vast quarter of London given up to the meagre ways and means of the other three million nine hundred and ninetynine thousand. The stir which attended his book was followed by another over "The People's Palace," philanthropically projected and inadequately carried out by the wealthy "West End" for the benefit of the "great unwashed" in East London. "There are," says a modern writer, "two Londons. The one lies to the west, and is a paradise for the rich; the other stretches north, east, south in ever widening misery, and is a place of torment for the poor.'

Perhaps no feature of the London season is more interesting to strangers (who have only the theatres, the concerts and other public amusements in lieu of the dinners, teas, balls and receptions of fashionable denizens) than the great number of pictures to be seen during the months of May, June and July. Aside from permanent collections, such as the National Gallery, or the Dore Galleryalways open-the last spring month brings out those delightful displays of painting and sculpture which represent the year's work of the best living artists.

One has only to look at the pictures in the Grosvenor Gallery to believe in the final triumph of Dante Gabriel Rossetti (whose works are now exhibited by themselves), of Millais, of Holman Hunt and of Edward Burne-Jones-those ardent spirits who first undertook to astound the old fogies of the Royal Academy. There used to be a great deal of fun poked at the exhibitors of the Grosvenor Gallery and the æsthetic rage which they created in London. The "Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood" is no more; but the royal academicians have considerably modified their old-fogyism, and a few days ago a monument was unveiled in Kensington Gardens to the memory of the once reviled Dante Gabriel Rossetti. Indeed, the neighborhood of New Bond street tingles with the achievements of the æsthetic school. The Royal Institute of Painters in Watercolors, and other exhibitions of the same character, prove that art has indeed undergone a change since the days when the old-fashioned English aquarelle led the world against all modern innovations of water-color painters.

It is not worth while to attempt a description of any of the year's pictures now in London, although one of Edward Burne-Jones and the last Alma Tadema

sorely tempt me to make a word sketch of their marvelous character and color. This last is the gem of the Royal Academy in spite of an exquisite head by Sir Frederic Leighton. Doubtless the American journals have discussed its merits. I see, by the by, that our own favorite Boughton has been elected a member of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-

colors in the most flattering manner. In both the Grosvenor Gallery and the Royal Academy, portraiture occupies an unusually prominent position, suggesting a much-to-be-hoped-for renaissance of that wonderful school of English portrait painting of which Sir Thomas Law rence, Sir Peter Lely and Sir Joshua Reynolds were the lights.

To leave the charming haunts of New Bond street I would touch those other haunts of art-the theatres. Never in the modern world has the art of playing reached such perfection as is attained by Miss Terry and Mr. Irving in their own Lyceum Theatre and in the play of "Olivia." In the London theatres everything is put upon the boards at its best, and our own Albani sings the part of Elsa in "Lohengrin" with advantages which could seldom be given her in an American opera house. But Patti-I must close with a word about Patti. We all know how callous she has proved herself to the feelings of the American public, but one would have supposed a London audience, with the Prince of Wales in his box, might have inspired some respect. On the contrary, three times within a week did she (aided and abetted by Mr. Mapleson) fail the British public in Her Majesty's Opera House. L. CLARKSON.

CEYLON SONG BIRDS.

Some of the Folk Lore Gathered from the

Natives of That Country. A correspondent of the Ceylon Observer notes some points in the folk lore of the birds of Ceylon, obtained largely in conversation with natives. The devil bird stands facile princeps for his evil reputation; its cry heard in the neighborhood of villages is sure harbinger of death, and the superstitious natives are thrown into great consternation by its demoniac screech. The legend about the bird is as follows: A jealous and morose husband doubting the fidelity of his wife killed her infant son during her absence and had it cooked, and on her return set it before her. She unwittingly partook of it, but soon discovered that it was the body of her child by a finger which she found in the dish. In a frenzy she fled to the forest, and was transformed into a devil bird, whose appelling accesses the second of the second of

and was transformed into a devil bird, whose appalling screams represent the agonized cries of the bereaved mother when she left her husband's house. The hooting of owls in the neighborhood of houses is believed to bring misfortune on the inmates. The magpie robin, though one of the finest of the song birds of Ceylon, is similarly tabooed; it has a harsh, grating screech toward evening, which is considered ominous. The quack of the pond heron flying over a house is a sign of the death of one of the inmates, or of a death in the neighborhood. If the green pigeon should happen to fly through a house, as it frequently does on account of its rapid and headlong flight, a calamity is impending over that house. Similarly with the crow. But sparrows are believed to bring luck and are encouraged to build in the neighborhood of houses, and are daily fed. The fly-catcher bird of Paradise is called "cotton thief," because in ancient times it was a freebooter and plundered the cloth merchants. As a penalty for its sins it was transformed into a bird and doomed to carry a white cotton attached to its tail. The red wattle lapwing, the alarm bird the cloth merchants. As a penalty for its sins it was transformed into a bird and doomed to carry a white cotton attached to its tail. The red wattle lapwing, the alarm bird of sportsmen, has the following legend connected with it: It is said to represent a woman who committed suicide on finding herself robbed of all her money, amounting to thirty silver pieces, by her son-in-law. The cry of the bird is likened to her lament: "Give the silver, give the silver, my thirty pieces of silver." Its call is heard at all hours, and the stillness of night is broken with startling abruptness by its shrill cry. Another story about it is that when lying in its nest in a paddy field, or a dry spot in a marsh, it lies on its back with its legs in the air, being in continual fear that the heavens will fall and crush its offspring. The story current about the blue-black swallow-tailed fly-catcher and its mortal enemy, the crow, is that the former, like Prometheus of old, brought down fire from Heaven for the benefit of man. The crow, jealous of the honor, dipped its wings in water and shook the drippings over the fiame, quenching it. Since that time there has been deadly enmity between the birds. The Indian ground thrush (*Pitta coronats*) is said to have once possessed the peacock's plumes, but one day when bathing the peacock stole its dress; ever since the *Pitta* care about the jungle crying out for its lost garments. According to another legend, the bird was formerly a prince who was deeply in love with a beautiful princess. His father sent him to travel for some years, and on his return the princess was dead. He still wanders disconsolately about calling her name. It is also said that the peacock, being a bird of sober plumage, borrowed the brilliant coat of the *Pitta* to attend a wedding, and did not return it. The disconsolate *Pitta* wanders through the jungle calling on the peacock to restore its dress—hence the cry, syttlam, syttlam (my dress, my dress). The cry of the hornorilli is inauspicious and a sure sign of ually crying for rain.

REVIVING AN ANCIENT CUSTOM. A Lady in New York Appointed to the Office of Desconess.

St. George's Church, the largest Episcopa church in New York city, and of which the Rev. Mr. Rainsford is the pastor, has just re-vived the old ecclesiastical office of deaconess, after it had disappeared from the church for centuries. The person so honored is Miss Julia Forneret, a Canadian lady of the utmost seal and devotion. Miss Forneret will engaged in mission work connected with St. George. An account says: "The visitation of the sick, inquiry into the needs of the poor, a helping hand for the myriad aliments which run from basement to garret, in crowded tenement houses of the city, is what Deaconess Forneret has embraced as her life work. It is certainly a new and distinct departure in the Episcopal church to consecrate and employ deaconesses in its labors. Miss Forneret enjoys the honor of reviving in her person this apostolic privilege of her sex. Mr. Rainsford is hopeful that other pious ladies will soon follow in the footsteps of such praiseworthy example."—New Orleans Times-Democrat. after it had disappeared from the church for

English Ideas.

An English newspaper (Modern Society) has just got around to the following: "The Americans are celebrated for their novel inventions. Here is the latest: Hugging parties for the benefit of churches are becoming very popular in some sections. The prices are as follows: Girls under fifteen, 35 cents for a hug of two minutes; from fifteen to twenty years of age, from 35 to 75 cents; another man's wife, \$1; widow, according to looks, from 10 cents to \$2; old maids, 3 cents a piece, or two for a nickel, and no limit as to time."

SHORTHAND.

HOW PEOPLE WRITE AS FAST AS THEY CAN TALK.

System Used in Reporting the Debates in the British Parliament-Handed Down from Father to Son-Isaac Pitman's Invention and the Use it Has Been Put to.

For ages it has been a great object

with mankind to write as fast as they

can talk. Systems of writing adapted to this purpose are called "shorthand writing," though there seems to be no reason why we should not drop the "hand" and call them simply "short writing." Cicero had a slave who could report his speeches. word for word, as they were uttered. The system used to report debates in the English Parliament is that of a man named Gurney, and was invented many years ago. It is purely arbitrary—that is, it consists of signs which represent objects or words, by an understanding that they shall do so, and not according to any system; thus a circle would stand for the world, &c. Mr. Gurney made his system very rapid by having a large number of signs for whole phrases of frequent occurrence, such as "there ought not to have been," "the honorable gentleman on the other side," &c. A fast speaker can be followed with ease by a Gurney reporter; and ever since the system was invented the proceedings of the British Parliament have been thus reported by generation after generation of the Gurney family, the children learning the art just as soon as they can handle a pencil, and practicing under the supervision of their elders long before they enter upon the work of actual reporting. The system, however, is very laborious and difficult to acquire. Dickens is said to have described his own experience in learning it in the thirty-eighth chapter of "David Copperfield." A Gurney writer, who was in this country during a celebrated trial in New York, some years ago, while he competed successfully with the other reporters, said that he would recommend no adult to undertake to make himself an expert in the method. It bears, indeed, the same relation to a system of shorthand which has an alphabet, and spells its words according to fixed rules, that Chinese bears to ordinary English. There are many such systems now in

use for writing our language, but most of them are modifications of the "phonography," or sound writing, which was invented by Isaac Pitman, of Bath, England. This is based on the principle of putting down signs for the sounds, as they fall from the speaker's lips, which is nominally the principle of all our spelling, though of course the signs cannot be the letters in ordinary use. In practice, too, phrases are built up and abbreviations used as in longhand. Mr. Pitman also started out with the rule of writing one invariable sign for the same sound under all circumstances, but in actual reporting he employs several signs for the same sound, according to the combination with others in which it is found. It was necessary for him, in constructing his system, to devise a set of characters which could be easily learned, easily remembered when wanted, easily written and easily read afterward. For this purpose he constructed his alphabet out of the circle and its diameters, or lines drawn through its centre, to represent the consonants; and used dots or dashes placed before or after the consonants to represent the vowels. In actual reporting there is no time to write vowels, and their sound is indicated by putting the consonants above the line if a "firstplace" vowel is understood, as in the

consonants above the line if a "firstplace" vowel is understood, as in the
word "eat;" on the line if a "secondplace" vowel is understood, as in the
word "ate;" and below the line if a
"third-place" vowel is understood, as in
the word "at." It is found that a great
deal of time is lost in taking the hand off
the paper, and various devices are
adopted to avoid this in familiar phrases.

To learn phonography takes a diligent
student of ordinary capacity working
four hours a day about nine months.
He has then mastered the theory of the
system, as he might the elements of
music. Afterward perfect accomplishment can only be attained and kept by
constant practice. The average speed of
a good phonographer is about 150 words
a minute. The writer does not believe it
possible for the best adept to follow a
very rapid speaker for any great length
of time with perfect accuracy. The
strain of the work is tremendous, and
no man earns a living by more exacting
and exhausting labor than the protessional shorthand writer. Think what he
has to do—first to catch the sound, then
to recall the sign for it, and lastly to
write the character down. And this
without an instant's hesitation, for if he
is forced to pause ever so brief a space
as to consider exactly what the orstor
has just said—lo! a sentence has slipped
away from him. He must, in short,
hear, think and write with an
unvarying distinctness, promptness and
legibility. Fortunately, the severest test
is not by any means always put upon the
reporter; most distinct speakers are deliberate, and an examination in court.
consisting of questions and answers,
with its frequent pauses, is not a difficult
job; but chaos comes to the reporter
when, as sometimes happens, witness and with its frequent pauses, is not a difficult job; but chaos comes to the reporter when, as sometimes happens, witness and attorney insist on talking "both at once." The phonographer's great labor, as a rule, is in getting his notes transcribed. The typewriter, with its rapid and neat work, is an assistance to him. A reporter will frequently dictate to four typewriter copyists at the same time, thus greatly shortening the time of transcription. Others send out their report from time to time to copyists who can read their notes, and thus have the transcript ready soon after the taking of the report is completed. The introduction of a system of shorthand, based on the use of a single sign for a single sound, can hardly fail to help on the desirable reform in the ordinary spelling of English words.

JAMES T. RIMCOLD.

The greatest truths are the simplest; so an the greatest men.

MY QUEEN.

She rules with power, she rules with art, Somewhat tyrannical, 'tis true; Her throne is built within my heart,

Her sceptre sways o'er all I do. 'Tis said when woman rules a man She does so in such artful way That he surmises not her plan,

And thinks to serve her is but play. I'm gifted with a keener sight; I know her schemes, her wiles are plain;

Yet still I think my burdens light— As murmuring would be in vain. I run her errands, pay her bills, And nurse the babies half the time; These are but sugar-coated pills,

That man gulps down in every clime. And so she plays her queenly role; I laugh and jest beneath her gyves; Along life's road I pay the toll, While she but holds the reins and drives.

Oh, yes, she rules. But tell her so? dare not, for my very life. Call me blind fool? Oh, well, you know, I dearly love my queen-my wife. -Toronto Grip.

THE DAUPHIN'S NOSE.

The Accidents Which Followed the Blessing of a Mischievous Fairy.

> [Copyrighted, 1887.] CHAPTER I.

King Perruque treated his subjects right royally. That is, he treated them like sheep. The minister of finance was his shearer, the minister of war his butcher.

And yet Perruque's subjects were not sheep. They were much less sheep-brained than their king. Many of them were inventors, and they understood the uses of steam, electricity and hydrogen. Perruque

Next morning King Perruque's subjects read in the Royal Gazette.

"After the splendid fete given yesterday by our well-beloved monarch a dreadful accident occurred, which has plunged his serene and majestic soul into despair.

"We all know how valiant our sovereign is Last night upon retiring he forgot, being fatigued, his usual practice of poking the

sceptre under his bed.

"Alas, what a tragedy might have been prevented had he been less brave!

"About midnight a woman, a miniature Judith, stole from under that couch. Our King never snores with both nostrils at once, being a vigilant sovereign, and he became quiet enough to see that the woman was armed not only to the teeth, but even to the heels and finger nails. She was all pistols, daggers, bottles of vitriol, shillalahs, bowieknives, and our monarch saw that she meant his death. In the desperate struggle that ensued tables were overturned, chairs proken into smithereens, curtains torn, windows ground to atoms-chaos was come again. The stony-hearted woman kept 100 pistols and 102 bowie-knives pointed at the royal head, but each time, with truly Perruquean agility, he avoided them. Suddenly the dauphin opened his eyes. He saw the peril that menaced his father. He sprang upon the assassins.

"A score of pistols went off! "Nineteen of them grazed the dauphin's

nose just as the police guards rushed in. "Our King is saved! "Nevertheless pity him, devoted subjects! He would have preferred death a hundred times rather than the calamity that overwhelms him. The flame from the pistols

CHAPTER II.

nearly blind."

burned the eyes of the dauphin, who is now

The old King was miserable. His eyes became dull, his face haggard. He lolled upon his throne doing nothing. His conversation be-



received every day numberless designs for | came unintelligible, his gestures incoherent; locomotives, telegraphic instruments and flying machines. The designs were not amusing and he gave them to the Queen for curl papers. The dauphin used them also for paper boats. The consequence was that all the inventors left the kingdom.

Perruque read in the papers that the subjects of neighboring sovereigns were always making inventions. He became angry at the non-inventions of his own people, and complained of it to his ministers. The next day the minister of public instruction presented him with a coffee mill. It was an extraordinary coffee mill. A super-extraordinary coffee mill! Its marvel was that it was a spherical cage crossed by a horizontal axle. This horizontal axle was fixed to the vertical axle of the mill, so that when one revolved the other did also. When it was necessary to grind coffee all one had to do was to place a squirrel in the cage. The animal, by hanging to the bars of its cage, caused it to revolve; thus, with the aid of the axles, grinding the coffee. What a stupendous invention! How worthy the minister of public instruction in so wise a kingdom as that of the far-seeing Perruque!

On the specimen presented to the King was the inscription, "Utility and Amusement." For was it not useful to have coffee ground without trouble? Was it not amusing to see the squirrel climbing about like the devil caught in a trap?

Next day Perruque issued an address: "We had supposed our subjects all fools. One of our ministers has reassured us. The nation which has produced a man capable of conceiving such a coffee-mill is indeed a great one. This invention shall be the glory of our reign. We therefore grant to the inventor 300 golden pieces."

The new mill became all the vogue. No family was without it : children cried for it. To commemorate its invention the King gave a grand ball. When it was over every one left the sovereign's presence with his tongue in his cheek.

Perruque thought it was in admiration of his royal far-sightedness which had recognized at sight the value of the coffee mill. In the middle of the same night a bat

tickled the end of the royal nose. The nose stopped its imitation of the famous coffee-mill, and Perruque slapped at the bat. To his surprise it was no bat after all, but a young and beautiful woman dressed all in white and carrying in her right hand a golden wand. A golden star shone upon her forehead. Perruque tumbled upon -his bare knees.

"Pardon me, Madame Fairy, that I did not recognize your batship!"

"I pardon you," she said, sweetly. "To prove it I will grant

Said Perruque: "Lovely Fairy, you know, as fairies know everything, that I adore my son, the dauphin, now seven years and three months old. Make him, I pray you, as wise a prince as his father."

"Iunderstand," winked the fairy.

She waved her wand and solemnly pronounced these words:

"Destiny, inscribe upon the great book that the dauphin shall enjoy perfect health"-"Like his father." interrupted Perruque.

'That he shall be good''-"Like his father," echoed the King.

"And that he shall see just to the end of his nose." 'Now, really, adorable Fairy, I can see

uch further than the end of my nose." "Literally, but not figuratively," she How stupid I am !" she added, maliciously;

I have neglected to inform Destiny to adopt er in the latter of the two senses he has used the first, as he does not Mo. 1 fool, like his father, the poor knight will be simply as near-as a mole."

he pulled the tongues of his ministers whenever they bothered him about business. During the evenings he played at dominoes, but the poor man cried like a baby when he lost a game, and cheated like a pickpocket.

When the dauphin became of age he began to govern. But being so near-sighted he mistook officers for soldiers at the reviews and smelt more smells than he saw sights! He could not even see the paper he wrote upon, and once wrote a letter of condolence to a neighboring, just widowed, Queen upon the back of a warrant for the arrest of a scolding woman.

The King thought: "My poor son is too blind to reign alone. We must find him a wife, a serious, intelligent woman capable of taking the direction of affairs."

These wise reflections utterly exhausted the reflector. After a nap he called his ministers together and inquired about marriageable princesses. They unanimously advised the Princess Bayonette.

"She is beautiful and good," they said. "She always goes to war with her royal dad, and is therefore brave, and she will inherit the duchy of her pa."

The King, who had never studied geography, desired to see that duchy on the map. A green triangle was pointed out to him.

"I suppose she is green," he said with something like a howl; "but never mind, the dauphin is too near-sighted to find it out."

The day of Princess Bayonette's arrival the dauphin became very much excited, for he heard everybody about him exclaiming: "What beautiful hair! What red lips! What fine eyes!" "Madame," he exclaimed, "to inspire me

with eternal love for you it is not necessary to see those beautiful eyes and hair, those The answer was a whacking cuff of the ears. He had addressed the old and hideous

Marchioness de Boot-Heel, who thought him poking fun at her. The Marchioness de Boot-Heel was the Princess Bayonette's governess. The princess burst out crying and insisted upon returning to her own duchy. The courtiers ran hither and thither hunting for Perruque, who was

time they were in trouble he might be seen running to the palace. In fact, their highnesses often invited him to dinner. This should not seem strange to people who read French history, for the greatest friend of Louis XI was his barber, Olivier le Daim.

One morning while Duke Cannon Powder was brushing his hair he saw it come out in handfuls. In fact, the crown of his head was as bald as a Baldwin apple.

"My sweet Crick," he wept, "I am becoming as hairless as a jugged hare!"

Then Crick put his hands in his pockets. From his left pocket he drew a handkerchief with which he sopped the archduke's eyes. From his right pocket he took a small flask, which he uncorked and poured some of its contents on his sovereign's head. Then he drew up his sleeves to the elbow and rubbed the pate vigorously.

The next day Cannon Powder's head was thatched like a French farmhouse. On the label of this bottle was inscribed "Elixir of the Primeval Forests." It was thus named because primeval forests have such luxuriant vegetation.

One day when the Archduchess Swordcut.

One day when the Archduchess Swordcut was washing her face, she remarked:

was washing her face, she remarked:

"Boo-hoo, hoo!"

Crick put his hand in his pocket. From the left he drew a handkerchief with which he mopped the archducal eyes.

"My sweet Crick," she sobbed, "do you observe that I am getting a beard?"

From his right pocket Crick drew a small flask, from which he anointed the duchess' chin. The next day her chin was as beardless as a freshman's.

less as a freshman's.

The label on this bottle was inscribed "Elixir of the Desert," because deserts are

Her parents could refuse Bayonette nothing, and sent her Crick. He found her weeping, so drew a handkerchief from his pocket and mopped her eyes, saying:

"If this biz goes on much longer I shall be obliged to petition the treasury for a larger allowance of wipes."

"My sweetest Crick," sniffled Bayonette, "My betrothed is as blind as a bat."

"Why is this thus?" asked Crick.

"Blest if I know," answered the princess.
"I must find out," remarked Crick. He went to Perruque.

"I must find out," remarked Crick. He went to Perruque.

"Sire, why is the dauphin near-sighted?"

"Because he can see no further than the end of his nose," answered the King with an air of great sagacity.

This did not satisfy Crick, and at last the King gave him the history of that fateful night. It was not exactly the Gazette history, nor was it exactly a literal one. It was more a regal, grandiose and Perruquean description of the real truth.

The recollection of that awful night made The recollection of that awful night made

The recollection of that awful night made water squirt from Perruque's eyes.

Crick sopped them and asked: "Has your majesty a vacancy on your handkerchief pension list?"

"It is then written in the book of destiny that the dauphin will see no farther than the end of his nose. If, then, the dauphin's nose were less short, does it not follow that his sight would be longer?" continued Crick.

Crick.

At Crick's request he was introduced into the dauphin's presence. The dauphin mistook him for a spittoon, and emptied his

the dauphin's presence. The dauphin mistook him for a spittoon, and emptied his pipe into him.

"Jehoshaphat!" exclaimed Crick, "what's to prevent his taking me for the fireplace and ramming the poker into me?"

He began to rub the dauphin's nose. Never before did princely heels dance so lively a quickstep before.

"I see! I see! I see!" he shouted.

The Elixir ran too slowly. The dauphin caught up the flask and poured the whole contents upon the feature already quite unhandsomely long.

The proboscis started off on a journey without packing its trunk as an elephant would have done. It broke through a window, crossed the street, went in at the front door of the prime minister's palace opposite and out at the kitchen window and then raced across the public garden as fast as it could go. All this time the dauphin was crying delightedly, "I see! I see! I see!"

Down went a church steeple. Down went the city walls. The nose entered a wood, thrust itself through several birds' nests and wiped the yolks of eggs off itself upon a hill-side thirty miles away!

When the Princess Bayonette cast her eyes upon her betrothed, "By the noly poker," she screamed, "I'd rather marry ten blind men then one ness like that!"

poker." she screamed, "I'd rather marry ten blind men than one nose like that!"

Perruque knew that this meant war be-tween the Archduke Cannon Powder and himself. He became pale as a sheet, and his knees knocked each other like castanets. The dauphin, however, only uttered a cry of

"Name of the blessed turnip! what ails the old man coming out of the house at the end of my nose? On his nose he has two funny bits of glass. What upon earth are they

Nobody could tell him, for you see he now saw further than any man in the kingdom. While the dauphin amused himself wheeling his nose around the different parts of the compass, Perruque dispatched a messenger to find the old man with the glass nose. Meantime Crick was beseeching the dauphin to allow him to anoint the thirty-mile nose with "Elixir of the Desert."

"No, no!" insisted the dauphin; "no man was any so far seeing before. Let my nose

was ever so far-seeing before. Let my nose alone!"

"I'll not marry you!" screamed Bayonette as if she thought her betrothed heard also as well as saw at the end of that unspeakable At the end of seven hours the King's messenger returned with the old man with the glass nose.

"Sire," said the old man, "you wish to know the use of the instrument with which bridge my nose? It astonishes me, for



sleeping peacefully beneath the shade of his crown in the garden. They awoke him; he rejoined his son and the princess, who ex-claimed loudly: "Pa has a great many soldiers and he will

declare war against Perruque and defeat him. Nobody insults the governess of the Princess Bayonette's father's daughter with

Princess Bayonette's lather's daughter with impunity."

Perruque, with knees knocking together, hastened to explain to the enraged woman his son's nearsightedness. Not being more hard hearted than princesses and governesses generally are they pitied the young man.

They both kissed the red spot the marchioness had cuffed.

CHAPTER III.

Bayonette consulted all the occulists of the country concerning the infirmity of her betrothed. They invariably answered that his case was beyond their skill. She then wrote to her parents to send her Crick.

Now Crick was the perfumer of the Duke of Cannon Powder and the Duchess of Swordcut. Bayonette's parents, and every

ever occupied your attention. That is why,

ever occupied your attention. That is why, sire, you do not know that there exist glasses having the power of bringing all objects near and making thus a near-sighted person see as far as his neighbor. Permit me to lay this pair of spectacles at your feet."

While the old man was speaking Crick stole a march upon the dauphin, and soused his nose with Elixir of the Desert. Slowly, slowly the proboscis came crawling home from its journey and took up its natural position. Then the old man placed the spectacles astride the nose and the delighted dauphin shouted—

"I see! I see!"

phin shouted—
"I see! I see!"
"By the topknots of my ancestors," cried the happy Bayonette, "your nose is so handsome with those things on that I'd marry you were it an hundred miles long!"
They fell into each other's arms. Happy tears squirted from everybody's eyes.
Crick went about mopping and sopping.
"Another time," he murmured, philosophically, "another time I'll bring bottles!"

DELIVERANCE DINGLE.

DELIVERANCE DINGLE. The liquor question-What'll you take?

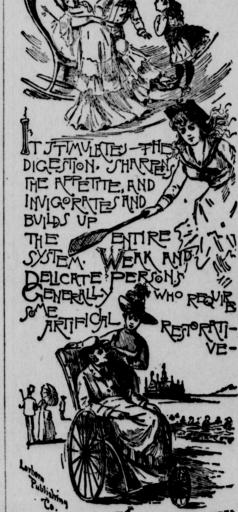
ART OF WALKING. Why Our Women Should Exercise Daily

We are often twitted as a nation with the fact that our women, beautiful as they are in the first years of their womanhood, have not sufficient stamins to keep their good looks when the cares of matrimony arrive. One reason given is that American women never take walking exercise, and here is a lady writing to the Savannah News that there is no reason why the average woman should not add tenfold to her enjoyment of life and out-of-door living by cultivating the noble art of walking. "A delicate woman properly dressed, and who knows how to walk, can do ten miles of a summer afternoon without injury, when an equivalent amount of other exercise might produce serious injury. Walking is the natural and normal exercise, and hurts no woman who sets rightly about it. A woman who is unaccustomed to vigorous walking in order to become a good pedestrian should look first to her shoes. These should be broad across the forward part of the foot, offering not the least obstruction to the free movement of the toes. The heels should be low and broad, and the shoe should fit rather snugly about the heel and instep. The full dress equipment should weigh upon honest scales not more than two and a half or three pounds, and should hang from the shoulders without any band, pinned or buttoned or laced about the waist. No woman can walk in a corset. The walker must be comfortable enough to be unconscious of her attire. A hat that shades the eyes is in order. So prepared, try any distance that does not prove fatiguing as an initial experiment. It will probably be from a mile and a-half to two miles, and must be walked at a brisk pace, three miles and a-half an hour being a good limit. When this can be done without backache or foot-weariness—and a well woman ought to have no difficulty at her first trial—increase the distance during the leisure days of the summer vacation daily, maintaining the same gait, and fifteen miles a day for a week or fortnight in succession, twenty-five miles a day on any occasion that demands it, will be found within any ordinary capacity with a month or six weeks' training."—Fhiladelphia Press.

When Shakspeare said "There's a divinity whic sufficient stamina to keep their good looks when the cares of matrimony arrive. One

When Shakspeare said "There's a divinity which shapes our ends," did he (a correspondent asks) refer to a lady adjusting her bustle?





WD EDECIMEN THOSE WHO ARE INCLINED TO CHOUNTHON WILL LIND THIS PREPARETION EXPORTY SUITED TO THEIR NEEDS MYR FLESH RESTORER IT TOUER HIGHEST



Te Charles A. Vogeler Co. -Baltimore Md.

NO WONDER THEY LAUGH.



When'er you see an ancient chap, Take up a baby in his lap, And bounce the infant on his knee, Until it fairly crows with glee,

Make up your mind the reason

Is that the youngster doesn't cry, And gets its happy little mood From eating Lorgeine, Baby Food.

But when you find the little dears Inclined to waste themselves in tears, Remember how of yore you cried When hunger was unsatisfied.

Then as their doleful cries attest The emptiness of mother's breast, See pain give place to joyful mood, Charmed thence by Lorgeine, Baby Food



And all who substitute Lorgeine To nurture baby, or to wean, Find as they view its healthy state, The strongest praise inadequate.

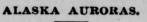
No longer then we vainly seek For roses on the infant cheek. Since chubby angels do we see In babies plump as plump can he.

Lorgeine by day the babes delight, Lorgeine a soothing balm at night,

Lorgeine the safest nutriment, Lorgeine the good and excellent.

For with conviction's hearty force, Lorgeine do mothers glad indorse, And they - relieved from baby cares-

Include Lorgeine in all their prayers.



A Most Marvelous and Beautiful Arch of Kaleidoscopic Light.

Lieutenant Ray, in his report to the government on the international Polar expedition to Point Barrow, Alaska, says: "Every clear night the sky was illuminated by the most beautiful displays of aurora it has ever been my fortune to witness. They always commenced in the northeast and the northwest, and seemed to spring from a dark, low bank of clouds. The lights were never stationary for a single second, neither did they ever take the form of bows or arches, so often seen in other latitudes, but great curtains of light, flashing with all the prismatic colors, to be drawn across the heavens, ever rising and changing. and often culminating in a corona of the zenith, and falling like a shower of meteoric fire. As the winter advanced these displays were more brilliant, and were always of a character that defies description, either by pen or pencil, as they were never for two seconds alike. They were unaccompanied by any sound, so far as we were able to observe, and the deathly stillness that always prevails in this region when the sea is closed gave us an excellent opportunity to

detect any sound had there been any."
Lieutenant Ray thus more specifically describes one of these auroras—one of the most magnificent displays that he observed, and which occurred December 8, 1881:

"The first appearance was in the south and southeast, and for several hours nothing appeared but a few pale arches and bands, which had no remarkable features worthy of notice except the rapidity with which they changed their position and character. They appeared, faded and reappeared in various parts of the sky so quickly that it was very difficult to localize them. At 2.40 A. M. a narrow, greening-yellow arch, with a beautiful rosy fringe, developed in the south-southeast, and in a few minutes extended through Taurus, Cas siopeia and Cygnus down to the north, and for about ten minutes displayed some extremely beautiful tints, especially along its northern half. It seemed to be composed of an infinite number of short rays in a condition of intense vibration, the motion being principally in the direction of its length, while flashes of the most vivid its length, while flashes of the most vivid coloring beamed out in the most bewildering variety. At the same time numerous rays and patches of quivering light appeared in various parts of the sky in quick succession, dancing and gyrating to and fro, swift as the lightning flash. While the northern half of the arch remained thus brilliant the south ern half faded away.

"A few minutes afterward a patch of rosy, greenish light appeared in the middle of Orion, and in a minute or two developed into numerous sheaves of rays with the

orion, and in a minute or two developed into numerous sheaves of rays with the greatest variety and intensity of motion, and displaying the most brilliant colors as they rose and converged to a point close to the star Algol, forming an imperfect but most brilliant corona, which swayed and swirled and developed the star and swirled the star and swirled the star and swirled the swayed and swayed and swirled the swayed and eddied around our zenith with a kaleido scropic magnificence utterly indescribable.
The changes of tint, aspect and position were so rapid and numerous that the eye strove to follow their bewildering confusion in vain.
The general motion was to the north, though The general motion was to the north, though a brilliant curtain was at the same time moving toward the zenith from the north. The brilliancy of the moon seemed to have little effect on the intensicy of the colors which appeared. The colors were very numerous. Orange, yellow, rose, ruby-red, peach blossom, emerald green and numerous intermediate tints changed and interchanged in beautiful confusion. The whole phenomenon of waving wreaths, flickering flames, rays, curtains, fringes, bands and flashing colors, the strange confusion of light and motion, presented a picture of which words can convey a very poor idea. The whole display lasted about thirty minutes. There was also intense magnetic disturbance during this time, the needles being almost unmanageable. The peculiarity of this aurora was the lowness in peculiarity of this aurora was the lowness in the atmosphere, several patches of cloud. ap-parently not very elevated, appearing far above it. It did not entirely disappear until about 12, mid-day."

The First Banjo player.

The first man who ever played a banjo was loe Sweeney, and his instrument was an exavated gourd with four strings Joe gave the first tunes in a public circus tent. He was a deck hand, working on a canal, going from Richmond to Lynchburg. He afterward was with negro minstrel companies, and was a great feature, both in this country and Europe.—Baltimore Americas. COMMUNISTIC MEMOIRS.

A Distinguished French General Tells What He Knows.

[Special Correspondence.]
General Cluseret, the distinguished French veteran who, after winning laurels in all parts of the world, was for a time a Communistic war minister, has published his "Memoirs." He brings before us in quite a graphic way the men and things of the Commune as

he saw them-the incapacity, disorder, jealousy and treachery which brought about the downfall of the rebels. He arrived in Paris on March 18, and found everything in a state of disorganization. Of all the cannons on the Place de l'Hotel de Ville only four could be fired, but there was not ammunition wherewith to fire them. There was no cavalry worthy of the name, but in the infantry he found good soldiers, with indifferent officers. The leaders knew something about politics, but nothing as to military matters. They were impromptu generals covered with gold lace and stars. Bergeret, Assi, and other functionaries were sergeret, Assi, and other functionaries were vain peacocks, who passed their time in strutting about to show their decorations, and organized feasts and merry-makings, for which the Commune had to pay. Rossel, who succeeded to the war ministry on Cluseret's arrest, resembled somewhat "a Puritan of the seventeenth century except in morals; a military and amorous Robespierre, an excelent officer a despiser of the prople and a

lent officer, a despiser of the people, and a would-be imitator of Bouaparte, if not Napoleon. The Pole Dombrowski was "brave with some of the good qualities and all the faults of hi srace. He might have made a clever colonel, but as a commander-in-chief he was incapa-ble "But the most incapable of all the men ble But the most incapable of all the men who directed the military affairs of the Commune was the Jacobin journalist Delescluze. The Communards set Cluseret at liberty when the regular troops entered Paris. when the regular troops entered Paris. He at once went to the war ministry and found Delescluze alone in the yellow saloon which had been the bed-chamber of Eudes' wife. 'Nothing so dismal as that endless obscurity, melting into the yellow tints of the drapery. In one corner a little table, a little lamp and a little old man It was Delescluze. He held his head in his hands He was bent, broken, shriveled up. The carpet deadened the sound of my footsteps, and for a moment I contemplated that human ruin; the last of the Robespierre Jacobiuism was in its agony before me

"Well, Delescluze! I said, 'how do things go?' "'Ah, it's you Cluseret, you ve come to

"No; how do we stand?"
"I don't know."

"'What is Dombrowski doing t'
"'Nothing.'
"'And that's all, then?"

"'And that's all, then?"

"Quevoulez-vous, they won't obey. There is not a word of truth in Dombrowski's reports His famous sorties are a lie. We have been basely deceived?

"The death rattle was in his throat, ne looked like a ghost, even his eye was extinct. I was almost heartbroken. Where a man in all the vigor of manhood was necessary there was but a spectre."

E. C. Stedman's study in his New Hampshire home is a small upper chamber in the tower, with deep casemented windows looking every way but to landward Eastward is the ocean with its white-maned coursers rolling in, and the eternal plaint of the smitrolling in, and the eternal plaint of the amitten crags. Some of the best work of the poet
in recent years has been done in this little
room, alone with sea and sky. He devotes
his mornings to it. The afternoons are reserved for social pleasures—boating and fishing, rides into the storied lands about him,
and strolls through the romantic lanes and
along the sounding beaches of the island.

Baseball Lovers to Arms!

"It's a shame, says the dake, "that the National Leagueshould be suppressed by the English government There are no finer men in the world than Ansen, Mike Kelly, Hardy Richardson, Joe Hornung and other eminent ball players that I might mention. Will we permit Great Britain to rob us of our national game without a protest? Never, by gum?"— Utica Observer.

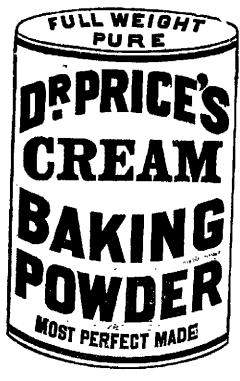
The Busy beientist Dr Spencer & Baird was the author of more than 1.200 books, pamphlets and publications of various kinds.

Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXV-NO. 13.

MASSILLON, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 16, 1887.

WHOLE NO. 1,441



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PROF. C. F. BALFOUR, teacher of instru-mental and north music. Address box 332, Meanlies. Resid no corner of Akron and State

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Eric street.

THE NEWS IN A UTSHLL. All the Occurrences of the Week

Cholera is spreading in Italy. It is now Switzerland is making an effort to pro-

hibit Mormon proselyting. Liabilities of Kraft, Gross & Co., Joliet, III., failed wiremakers, are \$333,000.

Pennsylvania Railroad company's shops, Lewiston, Pa., burned. Loss \$70,000. Picnickers firing at a target, Northfield, Ill., killed Mrs. Henry Seil, on her way to a

The floor of a Needmore, Tenn., church fell during a revival, carrying down sixty people, killing one.

Judgment for nearly \$1,000,000 has been given against the officers of the Penn National bank, Pittsburg. Twenty thousand nailmakers of Worces-

ter and Stafford, England, are on a strike for an advance of 20 to 30 per cent. in Ben Daley, high-toned society man, Mil-

waukee, was fatally stabbed in a street encounter Sunday midnight. Frank Edwards, a printer, was arrested. A colored woman at Dealsville, Ala., went

to church, leaving her four children locked in the cabin. When she returned the house and children were in ashes. Henry M. Stanley, the African traveler,

has been heard from at a later date than that on which he was reported killed. He was making rapid progress. Governor Bartlett, of California, has been

hovering between life and death for two weeks. His vitality is wonderful. The attending physicians are two ladies. Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, will not resign. His next annual message will advocate government

ownership of telegraphs and railroads, and establishment of postal savings banks. John B. Powell has brought suit against the Brush Electric Light company, of

Cleveland, claiming \$1,000,000 damages for breach of contract. The suit promises to become as interesting as the Bell telephone The New York express on the B. & O. ran away on the grade at Bodemer's station, W. Va., the brakes being out of order, and while

going seventy-five miles an hour the engine and baggage cars left the track, plunging into a Jeep ravine. Brakeman Cooper was

Texas fover is prevalent in Illinois. Robert L. Stevenson has arrived in New

Oil producers lorganized to boom petroleam.

Rebels at San Salvador captured Port La Union. Authorities broke up an Anarchist plot in

Madrid. Cairo, Illinois people give local option a majority.

A storm off Labrador wrecked many fishing smacks. Returning the veteran firemen will stop

at Cinemnati. Attempt made to wreck a circus train at

Yankton, Dak. Said that Grand Master Workman Pow-

Mr. Jones, of Quincy, Ill., was fired at by masked assassins.

James Loran, farmer, near Uniopolis, O., committed suicide. Ex-Governor Aiken, South Carolina, aged

eighty-one, is dead. Halifax harbor will be fortifled with the largest modern guns.

Parisians are happy. Sarah Bernhardt may go to a nunnery.

Fishing season on Canadian shores has terminated disastrously.

Public funeral of sixty-six Exeter fire vic-

tims took place yesterday. The Indianapolis Democret, a new two-

cent paper, is to be started. Two "Bald Knobbers" have been found

guilty at Jefferson City, Mo. Spanish revolutionary party may dissolve and exiles be allowed to return.

Charles Kenney, of Point Pleasant, W. Va, suicided with cyanide of potash.

Molders at Michigan malleable iron works struck on account of apprentice labor.

Tuesday's tornado did much damage in the enst, after destroym; many western towns. Five men lost their lives at the burning of the Maverick Oil works, at East Bos-

Catholic prelates at Baltimore decided to locate their proposed university at Washington. Henry Stoll, aged sixteen, of Magadore,

O., died from a wound received by the bursting of a gun. Austrailian Germans are in hot water.

They demanded a fine from a king for stolen goods, but he resisted.

Capt. Paul S. Hinzo, arrested in Now York for assaulting his wife, claums she put rat poison in her coffee.

A monster demonstration will be held at Mitchelston, Ireland, to-morrow to protest against O'Brien's prosecution. Gantz Meyer was shot and billed at Hill-

ton, Pa., by George Neff, who suspected him of intimacy with Mrs. Neif. Near Alton, Iowa, two trains on the K.

C., S. J. & C. B. railroad coilided. I were killed and twenty wounded. If the investigation of the Baltimore & Ohio deal is satisfactory, \$10,000,000 will be raised to liquidate the floating debt.

President Clevan 's meture, hanging over the line of a d. A. R. march at Omaha, was tribu down to avoid trouble. Troops from Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Belgium will arrive on the 28th to participate in the international drill at Chicago. Exeter relief fund exceeds \$2,500. An attempt will be made to lay aside all other

business in the house until a theater act thall pass. Last year 104,829 seals were killed. Pat Sheedy sailed for England Saturday Three men buried alive at Yonkers, N.

Y., aqueduct. Col. T. O. Sully, of New Orleans, drowned in a fish pond.

Gen. Greely, of the signal service, has sailed for Europe. Boodier McGarigle has been bounced from the Masonic order.

There were 31,838 deaths from cholers in India during May. A lady fell off the Adriatic near Grand Hank and was drowned. Spade Sunshine, murderer of Long Johns,

wung in Tahlequah, L. T. Cuba's coast is fined with troops and gunboats after four filibustors. Ex-Congressman A. G. Talbott, of Kentucky, died at Philadelphia.

California is thinking of offering free transportation to all emigrants. Another American flahing schooner has been captured by a British cruiser.

CONDEMNED ANARCHISTS.

HOW THEY SPENT THE FIRST NIGHT AFTER THE FINAL DECISION.

They Write, Read and Finally Sleep Soundly-How Nine Van Zandt Received the News That Her Lover Must Hang. Herr Most Ranting on the Decision.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—August Spies was the first one of the condemned Anarchists to receive the news of the final decision of the supreme court at Ottawa, that the decision of the lower court was affirmed and that they should be executed on November 11. The turnkey who took the dispatch to cell 25, and showed it through the bars, lingered a moment to watch the effect it would have on Spies. The arch Anarchist took the message, glanced firmly at the turnkey, and then withdrew to the darker end of the coll. In two minutes or so, he called gently to the old man who sits as death watch outside his barred door, and saked him to hand the yellow telegraph sheet to Parsons. From him it went to all the others, and at last reached Neebe, who is under sentence of imprisonment.

Newspaper men had been rigorously shut out from the condemned men, and all observations had to be taken from the outside of the cage, about ten yards from the cell door. It could be dimly seen that each of the condemned men made estentatious efforts at coolness and bravado. They took seats at the cell doors and read newspapers and books, smoked cigars, and once Lings, the bomb maker, whistled.

The force of deputy sheriffs who guarded all the approaches was increased last night, and these were supplemented by relays of uniformed police. All unknown to even the curious pedestrians who peered around the precincts of the jail, the streets and alleys on all sides for several blocks were quietly patrolled by detectives, who sized up all suspicious looking stragglers and kept a watchful eye on all little knots that gathered anywhere in the neighborhood of the jail. The Anarchists of the city are so well known that none of them could get through the

sons, apparently worn out with exitement of the day, retired early. Spies tugged nervously at his thin mustache and wearily passed his hand over his brow as he paused every now at then in his writing, and threw down his pen. He seemed ill at ease, and his thoughts were evidently far away from his narrow cell. Fischer and Schwab wrote steadily for hours, and Sam. Fielden whiled away his dreariness with a reperusal of the

guards outside. The Amarchists were all asleep shortly after undnight and slept until

demned Anarchist, says in relation to the decision of the supreme court that she does not believe the people will permit what she calls "this judicial murder." She says: "These mea could have been hanged when the jury found them guilty. At that time the world would have permitted it, but not now. The people of America will not allow it. I have faith in the American spirit of fair play and justice, and that will not allow

foot on the carpet, "if they are hanged, why, the revolution is so much nearer at hand. And what does a revolutionist care for death.

A reporter called at the residence of Nina Van Zandt last night, but she declined to discuss the decision. Her eyes were red with weeping, and she appeared almost heart broken at the news that her lover, Au-

lows. "Miss Van Zandt has lived very quietly of late," said one of the neighbors. "I think she has had very little hope for some time. I don't know what she will do now. She will count herself a widow, of course, if the execution takes place. If her conduct has seemed against common sense, why, it is all accounted for-she loves

HERR MOST FURIOUS.

Show Their Military Strength," New York, Sept. 16 .- The news of the affirmation by the supreme court of Illinois of the decision of the lower court in the case of the condemned Chicago Anarchists caused great excitement among New York Socialists and Anarchists. Herr Most was furious. His Anarchist paper, the Freiheit, had just gone to press when the news came. The forms were ordered from the press. Most posted a notice saying that he could not be interviewed, and that the paper would be published containing an editorial on the matter. Most rolled up his sleeves and proceeded to write an editorial addressed "To the workingmen of all countries." The edi-

characterized the judges who made the deession as "infamous and bloodthirsty fools," and the jury as corrupt. November 11 was the day set for the murder of the "heroes." The capitalists wished to see blood flow to show the people that they were the law and could do as they pleased. "Workingmen," says he, "will you peaceably allow this to take place? Allow the punishment of the representatives who have identified themselves with your cause—these ideals of your class?" He asks that no stone be unturned to assist the condemned. The sacrifice would strengthen the cause. The condemued men were the evangelists who had preached to the workingmen. The cruel deed of November 11 could be prevented if the Anarchists so wished. Workingmen must show their military strength. An indignation mass-meeting must be held at once and money raised to fight the battle of justice and the salvation of the martyrs. Most goes on to demand a decision in the case from the United States supreme court, and says that agitation meetings should be held all over the country until the court dare declare the law constitutional. The

editorial closes with the following appeal: "The question of their bloodshed is not settled yet. Let every one do his duty and it never will be. Life to the soldiers! hail

recognized leader of the Socialistic element in this city, flercely denounced the affimation of the verdict. He said that as the principal in the crime had not been apprehended, it was impossible to say what motive actuated the man to throw the bomb. And it could not be asserted that the condemned men had any connection with the killing of the policemen. A mass-meeting will be held in Union Square next Monday night to protest against the hanging of the condemned men.

Clarion, Pa., is all broken up. Carrie Myers, the town belle, refused wealthy suitors and skipped with a Kickapoo halfbreed, whom she married.

YOUNG IVES LIABILITIES.

HIS OWN STATEMENT SHOWS HOW HE LIVED AND DRESSED.

He Says That "Cash in Pocket, \$3," Makes His Liabilities 870,696, While His Assets are \$86,875, Subject to a \$60,000 Mortgage on His Yacht.

claims assets nominally worth \$67,450, and sets for as being netually worth \$86,875, subject to a mortgage of \$60,000 held by W. H. Starbuck on the steam yacht Tillie, bought by Ives last

\$187,250, but their actual value shows a shrinkage to \$29,237.50, or \$43,218.34 less than he owes. Thomas C. Doremus, the junior member, owes nothing and owns nothing. His seat in the stock exchange he turned into the firm as his share of the capital. The assignee makes up the list of Iver assots as follows:

One pair bay horses Two sets double harness..... Two sets is tigle harmens One French hansom cab...... 1,600 One Brewster victorat....

Totals...... \$87,450 \\$84,855 The bills are a motley collection and show indebtedness of various sorts, the most of them commencing early in the summer, up to which time Ives sessus to have paid up some of his accounts. In some respects Ives was luxurious and these accounts show that he not only had the been of everything, but that he did not practice any great amount of self-denial. Although his dress evidenced that he did not want to be considered du lizh, he had more clothing than many models of the tailor's art, and all of the material made by a high-priced tailor. From June 13 to the date of the assignment, August 11, he had five suits made by Henry Prouse Cooper, with an extra pair of trousers with each suit, the bill amounting to \$430. His hootmaker was Thomas McKay, who made for him between June 15 to August 8 four pairs of boots, and did some repairing at a cost of \$57.25. Kaskel & Kaskel were his haberdashers, and from June 13 to July 29 they furnished him with sourfs

the bulance of the senson on a cash rental. Mr. Starbuck is the person to whom he chartered her, and she is now flying his flag as commo lore of the American Yacht ciub. The statement of Stayner's assets comprises a long list of scenrities, most of which are absolutely of no market value whatever. Of them the assigned says that the only ones worth anything are the bonds of the Mineral Range Hailroad company, of which Mr. Stayner holds \$6,000, and the stock of the American Exchange in Paris, the American Bank Noter company, and of the Mineral Range Ranfoad company. The greater part of Mr. Stayner's indebtedness arises out of money borrowel on notes. His personal bills are of a different nature from those incurred by Ives, several large ones

being for books, and among those bills are those of Scribner & Welford, \$925.11; Charles Seribner's Sons, \$115.50 and R. L. Solomon's Sons, \$996.13. Like Ives, he too, owed a tailor's bill, and to the same firm, but it only amounts to \$295. There is an item of debt to Sarah L. Stayner of \$4,500 put down on cash borrowed on four notes on which \$500 had been paid on account, and to secure which a mortgage had been given on his residence, although in the list of assets no mention is made of any residence. The name of Eliza Stayner also is put down as representing a claim by her for

\$2,120.15, but for what is not stated. On the original memorandum of his personal property made up by Ives, that gentleman coolly adds this item: "Cash in pocket, \$2," which brings his assets up that much more. Assignee Cromwell filed his bond for \$500,000 yesterday, and it was approved by Judge Lawrence. The sureties, who

Poisoned by a Servant Girl. DES MOINES, Iowa, Sopt. 10.—On August

Mrs. Vandeman, wife of a dentist, died under suspicious circumstances. The body was exhumed, and yesterday the coroner's jury rendered a verdict that Mrs. Vandeman had been given poison by the servant girl, prepared at the direction of Mr. Vandeman.

HERR MOST'S TROUBLES.

Refused the Privilege of Becoming a Citizen of the United States.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The application of Johann Most, the Anarchist, to declare his intention to become a citizen of the United States has been rejected by the chief clerk of the superior court. Most said he would apeal to the courts. Most declared that he believed in the United States constitution and was well disposed toward the good order and happiness of the American people. But in reply to the question: "Do you believe in obeying the laws as they are passed by the proper authorities of the state of New York?" he answered: "Yes, if they are good

He also announced that he should feel it his duty to use force against the authorities to secure the abrogation of laws detrimental to the people. On receiving these replies the clerk refused to administer the cath of allegiance. Since the split in the United Labor party the Socialists have worked to bring out their entire strength at the polls. Large numbers of Socialists and Anarchists have of late declared their intentions of becoming citizens and Most's unexpected application is supposed to be due to this

Republican Editors in Council. WARSAW, Ind., Sopt. 14.-The touth aunual convention of the Indiana Republican Editorial association commenced to-day at Riverside park, near this city, and will continue for three days. The attendance is large. An interesting program has been arranged for the occasion, which will include an address of welcome by Hiram S. Biggs, of Warsaw, and a response by Maj. John F. Wildman, of Muncie; "What I Know About Country Newspapers," by W. S. Smith, of the Gincinnati Commercial Gazette; "The Cartoon in Politics," by Ben. Hyman, of the Indianapolis Herald; a poem, by Mrs. D. M. Jordan, of Richmond; "State Politics," by Gen. Renb. Williams, of the Northern Indianian, and "The Proper Province of Newspapers," by Hon. John C. New, of the Indianopolis Journal.

RECEIVER ASKED FOR THE C., H. & D. A Stockholder's Charges Misappropriation

of Funds and Mismanagment. CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.-George K. Duelt. worth owner of 250 shares of Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad common stock, filed a petition in Hamilton, O., last Saturday, asking for the appointment of a receiver for the road. The petition states that in January, 1887, the Concinnati, Hamilton & Dayton stockholders authorized an issue of \$2,000,000 of bonds, secured by mortgage, and in June, 1887, voted to issue \$500,000 more bonds to purchase equipment for the road; that in September, 1506, they authorized the issue of \$10,000,000 preferred stock, afterwards devoted to general purposes, the president and vice president of the road having power to sell all of said bonds and stock. That after June 2), 1856, all the road's earnings being sent to H. S. Ivas & Co., New York, the said H. S. Iver and George H. Stayner used said proceeds and moneys for their own purposes, and not for the benefit of the road, and that they sold the \$2,500,900 of bon is and over \$4,500 por of the \$40,000,000 preferred stock, and used] the proceeds for their own ends. The petition recites facts showing the increase of the bonded and floating debt of the company and the purchase of the Torre Haute & Indiampole road. It further states that the annual salary of C. C. Waite, as second vice president and general manager, has been increased since Jane, 1880, from \$6,000 to \$25,000; that the board of directors has mismanaged the road; that the corporation is on the verge of incolvency, and will be obliged to discontinue business unless it is taken out of the hands of the present man-

agement; and that it is necessary that a receiver he appointed. The writ is returnable next Wednesday. Vice President Waite says that the suit will be resisted, as there are no grounds for the appointment of a receiver, the company having defaulted in nothing. The men who were making the trouble are no longer directors of the C., H. & D., and the suit is merely a scheme to break down the stock for the benefit of purchasers,

Attorney Ramsey's Opinion.

New York, Sept. 13.—Judge William M. Ramsey, counsel for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad company, was called upon by a United Press reporter to-day in regard to the application for a receiver of the road filed by George F. Duckworth at Hamilton, O. Mr. Rams y said he thought the suit very unwise, and much against the interest of the stackholders and creditors who hold C., H. & D. stock as collateral, The proceedings will undoubtedly fail, as there are no grounds to base them on,

SPEAKER CARLISLE EXPLAINS HIS POSITION IN THE CONTEST CASE.

He Does Not Want the Case Tried in the Newspapers but Will Rely Upon IIIs Opponent's Evidence-The Medical Con-

gress Will go to Berlin in 1890. WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.-Mr. Carlisle, in explaining his position in the Thoebe contest, said last night to a correspondent: "I don't want to try the case in the newspapers, or to talk about it for publication, but there is such a singular misapprehension in regard to it that it is not improper for me to say that I took no testimony for the reason that it was not necessary for me to

"The contestant in his notice charged fraud and irregularities in almost every precinct, but when he came to his evidence he did not even attempt to prove anything except that there were four illegal votes cast for me at one precinct at Covington, and I don't think the evidence sufficient to show that these four votes were actually cast for me. But assuming that they were, it makes no difference in the result as my majority was 815. Of course there was no reason why I should take testimony. The charges that I intended to rely upon some legal tecnicality and that I will ask an extention of time to take testimony are preposterous. The law allows me all the time necessary, if I had desired to avail myself of it. Certainly, I wouldn't accept a seat in the house if my right to it could be sustained only by a technicality; and, so far from relying on any such ground, I don't even intend to employ an attorney or submit any argument to the committee of the house. Members can take the record just as my opponents have made it up, and on that they can decide the case without interference from me."

Shot Four Times.

Kelley and Isaac Hill, two gentlemen of colored, engaged in a shooting scrape yesterday, and as a result Kelley carries four bullets in his hide. The wounds, though severe, are not dangerous.

THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

NAMES OF THOSE OPERATING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Capital Stock of Each Company and Divis dends Paid to Stockholders-Where Each System Operates and Over What

Roads-New Features Recently Added. NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Since the recent sale of the Baltimore & Ohio Express company, a general interest has been taken by the public in anything pertaining thereto, and anything relating to the business of the big express companies is read with great interest. The recent hearings before the interstato commerce commission revealed some interesting facts on this subject. There are four leading express companies of the

country, as follows: Companies. Stock, Dividend rate. Price, Adams\$12,000 000 American 18,000 000 8 per cent. 149 Wells, Pargo& Co. 6 250 000 8 ner good United States., 10,000,000 4 per cent. Beyond these there is the Pacific Express company, a Nebraska corporation, with an

authorized capital of \$6,000,000. The Paciflo operates in the west and southwest. Its earning are distributed among the railroads interested, such as the Union and Missouri Pacifies, according to mileage. The Northern Pacific express, though nominally . stock concern, is in reality a department of the railroad company. The four companies in the above table have a joint capital of \$46,250,000. The last dividend rate and late quotations are given. The \$10,000,000 capital of the United States, includes the \$3,000,-000 just added on account of the Baltamore & Ohio purchase.

The Wells-Fargo concern was organized by the Fargos of the American express. Its operations cover 35,000 miles of rail and stage lines west of the Missouri river. The field of the Adams Express company is about identical with the Pamsylvania railrond system. The United States runs over the Delaware & Lackawana—this since the Erie company undertook to do its own express business. West, the operations of the states are mainly confined to the lines of the Rock Island road. The Faio express is organized as a department of the radroad. The field of the Southern Express company is implied in its title. The chief express connection with Canada is through the American company. More than one railroad, like the Long Island, carries on business under an express title, but these various projections are only departments of the

railroad organizations proper. The American express extends over the Vanderbilt system and allihated lines-the New York Central and connects as to Chiengo, road, running west and northwest from Boston, the Northwestern, Illinois Contral and the Burlington lines from Chi-

The American concorn represents the ideas of Commodore Vandorbilt with respect to the quality of the railroad and express busines. The commodore used to say that railroad work properly ends on the whole with rolling cars over the track; that it should have nothing to do with such a thing ns the express business, which mainly consists in collecting from the public for shipment the very many articles acquiring special attention. The question is a practiand one now, when the railroads of the country are passing into fewer hands. The original idea of the railroad work was simply to furnish tracks to be used by individuals for their own engines and cars on paying toll. Vanderbilt saw the true limit that a railroad cannot profitably go into the business of collecting goods from the public. It is apparent that Robert Garrett lived in his eyes too much when calculating the profits that would accrue to his road from holding the express business. The Reading road trad the express business, but with results so disastrous that the franchise was turned over to the Adams company. The expressmen are fluding satisfaction in the growing evidence that their business must continue apart from that of the railroads. As regards the prospects for an express trust, the question is identical with the unification of railway direction-when there is but one railroad there will, in all

likelihood, be but one express company. These various express organizations make so report to the public. Being independent of the railroad companie, their direct respensibility is only to the steckholders. It ir urged, on behalf of the companies, that they are no more than large private shippers, and can in no case be subject to the present interstate commerce act. There are no statistics available showing the classes and volume of business carried on by the leading express companies. The volume is,

of course, enormous. Express officials units in asserting that the usual division of receipts is 10 per cent. to the railroads, 50 for collecting the goods, and 10 for profits and insurance. One thing is apparent: Such are the influences at work that the companies are forced constantly to to reduce rates and as a remedy to seek

largor tradic. From 1839 the parcel business of the express companies has had a great development. On hooks and other printed matter the rates of the leading express companies are approximately the same as postoffice rates. At these rates, however, matter cannot be taken for points away from lines of rail. As against the postoffice, the express men offer some advantages. The express people take the commercial risk; the government connot do this. To be sure the losses through the postoffice are small, but at the same time there is no absolute guaranty. The postoflice serves as a regulator of express charges on parcels, the effect being to force reductions. Any deficiency in postoffice revenues is made good from taxation. In this way the most formidable competition is kept up. The flexibility of commerce is fostered by government action. The Wells, Fargo company announces that it is prepared to "make collections and fill commisaions 17

In 1882 the express companies began the business of selling money orders. The American led off. At the end of a year the the United States adopted the idea. Since then the Wells-Fargo and the Northern Pacific have adopted it, and now the Pacific express is to follow. Again, the charges approximate those of the government for postal orders. The express money order has advantages over the postolice issues. The postal order is payable at but one office; the express order is payable at many off ces. Again, the express companies take the risk of loss. The flexibility of commerce is a, ain pitted against government red tape.

A marked feature of the express de .. opment is the tendency toward uniform; tes over the entire country. Already prof ess in this direction is so great as to show ow gradually both railway freight and av ... charges are approaching the unity | inciple.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.

Physician and Surgeon. irce murs: 7 to 10 A. M. 1 to 3 P. M.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILD-ING CO. Manufacturers of Doors Such CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash elly Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Minng Machinery, Works on South Eric street. Pussell & Co., manufacturers of Threshing

GROCERIES.

TINNERS.

JEWELERS.

outposts without being detected. Within the jail all was still as douth. Par-

crushing news that the morning had brought him. Chief Deputy Gleason visited the jail, and after satisfying himself that everything was right within, carefully inspected the

quite late this morning. Mrs. A. R. Parsons, wife of the con-

these men to be hanged." "What if they are hanged anyway?" "Well, if they are hanged-" she paused, looked out of a window, and tapped her

gust Spies, was condemned to die on the gal-

Friends of the Condomned Men "Must

torial was a column and a half long. He

the social revolution." Editor E. S. Schevitch, of the Leader, the

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 .- The statement of the individual lin bilities and assets of the firm of Henry S. Ives & Co. was filed yesterday in the clerk's office of the court of common pleas by As-式signee William Nelson Cromwell. It shows that Henry S. Ives' liabilities are \$70,696.01, to offset which he

spring, and which he includes in his assets as being worth \$85,000. George II. Stayner's liabilities are \$72,-His assets are nominally worth

value, value,

and necktios galore, silk underwear, a silk night-shirt, and numerous other articles for which they put in a bill of \$384.05. Since June he has had three hats from Youman's, cost \$16; J. M. Hodgson, the florist, has a bill against him for \$70, one item of which is a basket of flowers furnished July 19 for \$30; Tiffany has an unitemized bill of \$132, and Theodore B. Starr, the Fifth avenue jeweler, has a bill of \$1,769, among the items being a silver tea service at \$1,200, five gentlemen's pins, seven flower pins and other articles for personal adornment or household use. His piano he did not own, for C. H. Ditson has a bill against him of \$35 for rent of prano and cartage. He owned horses and carriages, 7et there is a bill against him of \$50,50 by a Brooklyn livery keeper for calchire. Park & Tilford supplied him in the provision line, for which service they have put in a lot of bills footing up to about \$1,500. There are also a lot of bills for materials and supplies for the yacht, including signals, charts, repairing sails, uniforms for erow, lights, plumbing work on engines, etc. With the exception of W. H. Starbuck, who holds the mortgage for \$60,000 on the yacht, none of the ereditors has any security. The assignee states that he has chartered the yacht for

qualified in double the amount, are W. H. Starbuck, J. N. Franklyn and J. H. Humphreesville.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., Sept. 13.-James

___Newspaper##CHIVE®

RINGING WORDS.

Questions Before the Voters of Ohio This Year

CLEARLY AND FORDIBLY PRESENTED BY GOVERNOR FORAKER.

Fraud and Forgery, Cleveland's Bloody Shirt, the Southern Question, the Tariff and Other Issues Treated Ably and Fully By Our Gallant Gove nor at Caldwell, O, September 19, 1:87.



CALDWELL, O., Sept. 10.—Governor J. B. Foraker opened the campaign her€ to-day in the presence of a crowd of thousands, with the following speech which was loadly applauded:

FELLOW CITIZENS-We meet here to-day to open another canvass. We are to choose this time only state and county officers. The verdict to be rendered will do more, however, than to determine whether we shall have a republican governor and legislature for the next two years, It will have a diselection that is to follow next year. this reason it is appropriate to discuss both state and national questions. The importance of a Republican triumph, so far as the state is concerned, can be well shown by recalling the condition of our affairs at the close of Governor Hondly's administration and indicating what has been done to remedy

All are sufficiently familiar with our financiai situation at that time to make it unnecessary to dwell at length up or the subject. It should be remembered, however, that the expenditures of that minimistration so far exceeded its revenues as to completely exhaust them, and, in addition, to exhaust also a cash balance of \$288,000, turned over to it by Governor Foscer, and also to ex-baust \$6.0,000 that belonged to the revenues of 1886, which it appropriated by drawing drafts upon county treasurers in anticipation of settlements. The consequence was that this administration commenced with \$900,000 less money at its command than its predecessor commonced with, Mr. Powell claims that there was the sum of \$111,222,50 in the treasury when I was inaugurated, and that is all the denial be makes to the hev turned over to as an empty treasury. What I have heretofore said was that there was no money in the treasury in addition to what was necessary to meet the immediate demands upon it, and if Mr. Powell will consult the record he will find that the obligations of the state already incurred and payable January 15, four days after I was inaugurated, were in excess of the balance of which he speaks. That is bad enough, but it only partially tells the story. We not only found this condition, but we also found that they had left unpaid appropriations for us to meet amounting to the enormous sum of \$952,050,98, or almost twice as large a legacy of such indebtedness as was ever before transmitted by one administration to another. Not only had there been this excess of expenditures and appropriations, but there had been also a large addition to the local indebtedness of the several counties and municipalities. This indebtedness was increased during the years 1884 and 1885 by the amount of about \$6,-And what was still more unfortamate, while expenditures and debts were thus largely increased, the sources of revenue were largely reduced. The Scott law, which had been enacted during Governor Foster's administration, and which was yielding from the taxation of the liquor traffic about \$2,000,000 annually, all of which was devoted to relief from the burdens of local taxation, had been in part repealed by act of the general assambly, and in its remaining part destroyed by judicial decision. We found also that during the two years of the last administration the aggregate personal property on the grand duplicate of the state for taxation had decreased to the extent of about \$32,000,000, the decline in this respect being for the year 1885 about \$18,000,000. was greater than the total amount added for the year on account of new structures, improvements, etc. In other words, our burniens of taxation were growing beavier and our ability to meet them was diminishing. This was not due to a diminu-tion of our wealth, for that, as all know, was stendily and rapidly increasing, but to the fact that by the increase of local in-debtedness and the consequent increase of local taxation and the destruction of the Scott aw, the local rates of taxation were necessarily increased to such an extent that the people, as a last means of self-preservation, were seeking relief by lessening in every way they possibly could the amount of their returns of chattel property. It was simply a legitimate result of had govern-Almost the first thing Governor Hoadly told me after I was inaugurated concerning state affairs was that they had been compelled to draw in advance upon the revenue of my administration as above

At that time the public bonded debt of

stated, and that in consequence the fluancia

condition of the state was such that it would

not be possible, without borrowing, to meet

the current expenses of the state maturing during the months of May, June and July

until the June collection of taxes would be

the state was as follows:

Maturing December 31, 1886, and
bearing 6 per cent. interest per
annum about \$2.20.000 00

Maturing July 1, 1886, and bearing 4

come available.

375,000 03 600 000 00 per cent. interest per annum.....

The interest on this public bonded debt amounted annually to the sum of \$193,400. Such, briefly stated, was the financial situation when the present administration commenced. We found it necessary, as Commenced. We toling it necessary, as Governor Headis pointed out, and for the reason given by him, to borrow \$500,000. This was less than half the amount necessary to fully meet the deficiency and the unusual burden of debt they had occasioned, but we hoped to be able to get along with it, and have managed so far to do so. All the current obligations of the state have been promptly met, and we have paid off, since this administration commenced, 4 per

last year of Governor Headly's administration, and securing instead an increase it personal property for the year 1856 of about \$6.000,000, and of both personalty and real estate of about \$19,000,000. This in crease is new valuation, and upon it there were collected last year of both local and state taxes about \$400,000. To this exten all other classes of property on the tax du plicate will be proportionately relieved. The most reliable data that can be obtained in dicate that the increase of our tax duplicat for this year will be much greater than i was for last year. The 6 per cent. bonds amounting to about \$2,240,000, maturing December 31, 1886, have been refunded interest. bonds hearing but 3 per cent. interest pe anomn, and these have been sold at such (premium as to reduce the net rate of interest to the imprecedently low figure of 2.72 pecent, per annum. In consequence of thes payments and this refunding of the bends the annual interest charge of the state has been reduced from \$193,499 to \$106,300. In other words the financial condition of the state is such to-day, as compared with whait was when this administration commence in Jacuary, 1886, that we have, notwith standing the new loan of \$500,000, of which I have spoken, a saving annually in the mat ter of intrest alone, of \$87,269.

[Governor Foraker here presented table compiled by the state board of chari ties, consisting of three Democrats and thre Republicans, showing that there has unde the present state administration been a grea reduction in the expense of maintaining the state inscitutions.1

Such figures need no elaboration. The eloquently and conclusively refute all charges of extravagance. It is unnecessor: to use any harsh words to describe the basi ness character of the last administration. I is sufficient to point to the fact that a matter why it may be so, it is nevertheles true that in the penitentiary alone there wa a net loss, on account of the cost of support ing the convicts and from other causes, fo which the state never received any equive lent whatever, of more than \$25,000 according to their own figures, while unde this administration there has been no los whatever. It is also true that under th lest edministration it cost more by \$41.0 per capita to keep 950 inmates of the Centra asylum for the insure than it has cost unde the present administration, making a tota difference in this one institution, on a singl account, of about \$39,000. And yet, not withstanding all this, Mr. Powell charge that the present administration has be more extravagant to the amount of \$135,86 than the last administration was. H parados a table of figures to confirm hi statement. But he reaches his conclusion as he shows by his figures and admits in hi comments, by deducting, expenditures of Hondly to the amount of \$488,449.56. H might with equal propriety, deduct on th same account a much larger sum. But hi own showing is that the Hoadly administra tion expended \$349,552,56 more than this and his claim is that if Hondly's expend tures had been \$488,419.56 less than the were, our expenditures would have been greater than theirs by the amount of \$138. 867. His figures are not accurate and hi claim is untenable, but it is not necessary t answer such a statement. It answers itself It is on a par with the statement of the bo who said, if he could catch the mole he wa digging for, and two more, he would then three, and he would regard that as ; fair day's work.

But there are other respects in which the public welfare has been promoted Never in the history of the state was the good name of Ohio so abused as during the last administration. The senatorial election of Henry B. Payno and the open, notoriou and high-handed frauds at the polls and forgeries in the returns of the election of er, 1885, in the cities of Cincinnati and Columbus, at once disgraced and startled the people of the whole state. I do not need to dwell upon the character of the election of Mr. Payne to the senate. It is sufficient that, according to Domocratic authority, was but a corrupt and disgraceful bargain and sale transaction.

[After quoting ex-Governor Headly's de nunciation of the Cincinnati frauds, Gov

ernor Foraker said: ! But as a result of these frauds, concerning which Governor Howtry so frankly and trutufully spoke, ton Democrats were seated in the house and four in the senate of the last general assembly to represent than lor county. Every one of thom knew when is took his seat, and every intelligent man II the state, Democrat or Republican, knev when they took their seats that they had no moral right to them, and no color of lega right except only as the result of fraud, forcery and perjury. It was simply amazing that under such circumstances mer claiming to be of respectable character should have the hardthood to pretend to have been duly chosen, and still more amaz ing that they should defiantly defend, as the fruits of such frauds and forgeries, the seats which they had taken. It seemed meredi-ble that anybody would, in the most indi-rect manner, sanction such crimes. Yet we were engaged for weeks and even months in taking testimony and contending against parhamentary delays until tens of thousands of dollars of the people's money had been expended, in order that the "Four Frauds," as they had been aptly termed, might be ejected from the sanate, and the people! will, as it had been expressed at the ballot box, be given effect. The defense by these men of the seats they knew they were wrongfully holding was equated only by the zeal and bitter determination with which every Democratic member of the senate rained to their support, thus making the defense of the infamous crimes to which Governor Hoadly refers a party matter. and saddling the responsibility for it upon the party as such.

You will remember that this defense was made, not only to the extent of subjecting the state to an unnecessary expense of thousands of dollars, in taking testimony and otherwise carrying on the contest, but that when, finally, it became apparent that the right was about to prevail, in a last des-perate effort to prevent it, the Democratic senators in a body, and in violation of their oaths, abandoned their seats and fled from the state. No such folly has been practiced. and no such political wickedness has been attempted on the part of men of intelligence, acting as representatives of the people, since the rebellion. Their deliberate and avowed purpose was to take advantage of the known distressed financial condition of the state to coerce an acquiescence, in their enjoyment, for the benefit of the Domocratic party, of the fruits of the most infamous crimes, against honest elections, that have ever been perpetrated on Ohio soil. There is not a single one of the senators, who lent himself to this conspiracy, who is not heartly ashamed of the part he played in it. There is not one of them who would not gladly efface that part of his record if it were pos sible for hun to do so. There is not an intelligent, decent, respectable Democrat in the whole state of Ohio, who was not as munod to see the representatives of his pa ty engaged in such a movement in the name of and at the expense of his party. All the decent elements of the state, Democrats as well as Republicans, condemned their action with one voice and were rejoice I to see it come for naught in the lawful triumph of the contestants who were, notwithstanding all such opposition, duly

sented. Mr. Powell has seen fit to refer to this chapter of the political history of the state. In his reference, however, he has not had a word of condomnation to speak, such as Governor Boadly so manfully aftered, for the frauds that were committed at the polls or fer the perjuries and forgeries that were committed in the returns. He has not a word of condemation for the brazen defense

the place of the Scott law, as we plaiged He does not utter one word of complaint the place of the Scott law, as we plaiged ourselves to do in the platform of 1855, by which, in addition to its wise provisions for the regulation of the liquor traffic and the suppression of its evils, taxos have been and will be derived for the relief of the burdent of local transfer to the adjust to the formula and their infamous defense were a gross injustice. of local taxation to the estimated amount of to and outrage upon the great mass of the just listing of personal property for taxa tion, with the gratifying result of stopping the ruinous decline which was in progress at the rate of \$15,000,000 per annum during to them responsible for such iniquities. In not defending the a from such a responsibility Mr. Powell has done the great body of his followers a gross injustice.

But what he does say, and all he says, is a denunciation of the Republican party because it succeeded in bringing these crimes and frauds to naught. In other words he brings forward the disgraceful matter, only that he may enter complaint that fraud was not allowed to triumph. But he speaks also of the Columbus frauds.

You will also remember that they consisted of altering the figures on the tally sheets, so as to increase the Domocratic vote from 298 to 598. In opening the campaign of last year, I referred to this matter and denounced the scoundrels who had attempted such an outrage. In doing so, I said I knew there were "thousands of Democrats who detested such villainy." Mr. Powell, in his Hamilton speech, criticises me for doin; 80. This complaint appears to make it necessary for me to say that I did not have reference to Mr. Powell, nor intend to include him, when I said there "were thousands of Democrats who detested such villainy." I was speaking of such incorruptible old veterans of the messback school of politics as Squire Martin, who was one of the Democratic justices who constituted the board of anvasers and who indignantly scorned the appeal that he should lend himself to such

a crime. To briefly recapitulate, therefore, what has been done in state affairs during this state administration: We have rescued the state from bankruptcy and maintained and advanced her credit to the highest point it has ever reached. We have largely re-duced the public bonded debt; we have cut down the interest charge so as to make, each year, a saving on that account alone, of \$57,280, we have stopped the decline of the aggregate of the personal property of the state on the duplicate of taxation; we have largely increased that aggregate, and thus, by bringing new values on the duplicate, have reduced the burdens that have previously restal on the lands and other visible property of the state. We have greatly checked the growth of local indebtelness, and have, by taxing the liquor traffic, relieved the annual bardens of local taxation to the amount of \$3,000,000. We have secured honest elections in all the cities, and we have once more given Cincinnati a creditable government and a good

By various provisions we have sought to discharge our duty toward the soldiers, to whon we are so greatly indebted, and those who are dependent upon them. We were of the opinion that no man who served his country in the hour of trial, as these men did, should be allowed to live or die as a pauper in a county poor house. cordingly made provision for a soldiers' and sailors home, and in other ways, of which I shall speak at another time, sought to do our duty toward this class of our citizens.

Looking now to National politics, the

reasons become stronger, in proportion as the field is wider, why the Republican party should prevail in this contest. I want to commonce on this subject with the president. But I shall speak of the next presi-dent before I talk about the one we now have. Mr. Powell seems greatly troubled for fear, as he suggests, that the chairman of the Republican state executive committee was selected for the purpose of wrecking the presidential train of John Sherman. Please, Mr. Powell, dismiss all such fear so far as Ohio Republicans are concerned. John Sherman has been put on a sure train, with a free pass, in his own name, and I do know of anyone from the river to the lake, who wishes to take it from him. John Sherman has no such train wreckers to avoid as Allen G. Thurman can give an account of, Now about our present president. Mr Powell has seen tit to say in his Hamilton sposeh that I "expressly charged him with cowardice by comparing him to a "whipped spaniel." Whether or not Mr. Powell is justified in making such a statement, the record will disclose, and I therefore remind you that in his speech of acceptance Mr. Powell took occasion to say that Mr. Cleveland had more conscience and more courage than any of his predecessors since Jackson. That meant more conscience than Lincoln and more courage than Grant. It was a startling announcement, and I, naturally, took some notice of it, and in doing so said we all know he had courage enough of a kind that might be said to be his own kind veto a number of bills as mayor of Butfulo governor of New York and president of the United States, all of which had reference to soldiers and their interests; that he had courage enough to praise publicly lives of Albert Sidney Johnston and John C. Calhoun, and enough courage again to go fishing on Decoration Day and to offer to return the rebel flags to the "Confederate states," as he termed them, and then added, as descriptive of his action in countermending his order, that we knew, too, that while he had so much courage, yet also the was so lacking in courage of any kind as to quail like a whipped spaniel before the storms of indignant protests that swept down upon him from every loyal state All who read this language can and form an opinion as to whether or not there is any justification for the charge Mr. Powell tries to make, and if they conclude there is not they will judge also for them-selves whether such a statement from does him credit or affects him otherwise. In the meanwhile, allow me to ask if, when challenged to such a delectable task as a discussion of Mr. Cleveland's courage, we should not speak of it as it appears to us, and if he did not quail like a whipped spaniel, how did he quail—like

[Governor Foraker replied to Mr. Powell's statement that he had condemned his own action by sending an invitation to President Cleveland to visit, Ohio. Contin-

uing the governor said:] It speaks for itself. The misquoting and misinterpreting in those matters and their purpose are manifest. I call attention to them, however, not because they are in themselves important, but only that the people of Ohio may, at the outset of this canvass, learn what degree of credit can be attached to my antagonist's statements. In quitting this topic, I desire to express the opinion that the people of the state are intelligent enough to understand and appreciate that, while the president of the United States and the governor of a state may not be in political accord, yet they can with entire sincerity and propriety extend to each other those official and social courtesies and civilities which the amenities of life always suggest. But to return to my subject. So fas

the president is personally concerned I have nothing to say. I have never on any occasion publicly spoken of him in this sense. I probably never shall. I have matters of more importance to talk about. I have spoken of him, however, in relation to his official acts and I desire now to briefly do so again, and mon wno called Lincoln an ape, a gorilla, a tyrant and a usurper should not object. It was not expected that his administration would be acceptable to Republicans with respect to those questions about which the parties are at issue, but there are other matters as to which our just expectations have been disappointed. We supposed he would select Democrats for official position, but we expected him to do this openly and because they were Demo-crats. We had no right to expect that, on the contrary, he would make a false pretense of ignoring the just claims of party except in so far as they could be recognized through the despicable policy of removing only "offensive partisans," and that by a adhering to such a courts, under the claim of civil service referm, he would

back for years in public appreciation, & the great detriment of the whole country. There is another respect in which there has been a still greater disappointment. The war between the north and the south had been ended twenty years when he became president. During that time the prejudice fresheld. During that the the projectely faded away, and both at the south and at the north it was difficult to find any trace of the bitterness that had been engendered by the great conflict. The people of the south had come to see and concede the error of their cause. On all sides, especially among the ex-soldiers of the Confederacy, there was a growing feeling of profound thankfulness that they had been beaten in battle, and that, as a consequence, slavery had been destroyed and they had been saved to be a part and to enjoy the blessings of the Union. The results of the war were, in short, coming to be everywhere recognized and accepted, and upon the basis of their acceptance the sections were becoming more securely bound together in union than they had ever been before. It was believed that the day was not far distant when the south, recognizing the justice and equity that were involved, would, with a creditable pride in doing what was right, accord to the most humble colored man the full enjoyment, at the ballot box and otherwise, rights guaranteed by the constitution. There was no where any open defense or laudation of the "lost cause;" no complaint that slavery had been abolished; no honoring of secession or the men who had led in upholding the miserable doctrine; no here worship of Jeff. Davis, and no talk by him or any one else about the righteousness of the principles for which the south had contended, or about their being eternal and destined ultimately to succeed. There was nowhere manifested any lack of appreciation for the survivors of the heroes of the Union army. All regarded them as entitled to every praise and to every help a grateful people could extend. No one, north or south, thought of such a thing as questioning their right to liberal pensions, or as claiming that there was any unjust discrimination in pensioning them and not pensioning the soldiers of the south. All over the country, in the south as well as in the north, and among the ex-Conferate soldiers as well as other classes, this feeling prevailed. All alike understood and appreciated the fact that in that contest one side fought to destroy and the other to save, and that we owe nothing to the one, but everything to the other. Nobody talked tion about the war as only a display of American valor; much less did any one ever think of speaking of the Union veterans as "tramps," "paupers," pension grabbers," "office-seekers," "socialists, grabbers," "office-seekors," "socialists," "communists," etc. But, alas, how changed! To-day you can hear all these epithets applied, and all these complaints made. Democratic newspapers, such as the Louis-ville Courier-Journal, Richmond Whig, Bucyrus Forum, and many others daily publish with impunity columns of such offensive stuff. It is not an uncommon thing to hear it proclaimed that secession was right, and that it is an outrage to call the nien who fought for it, rebels, or even

to say they were wrong. Jeff Davis has been again paraded and as he traveled about the country, we saw him riding in a car that had for its principal decoration the stars and stripes and the stars and bars intertwined, and Mr. Grady, the chairman, who introduced him to an admiring and revering audience at Atlanta, did so with the announcement that it was "the most glorious day since the resurrection of Christ." In short, we have reached the point where it is demanded, not that the war shall be forgotten, as has been so long the cry, but that the Confederacy and the soldiers and people who upheld it shall be pronounced acquir of all blame and be remembered only with pride and praise because of the bravery they displayed in battling against the Union. Naturally such ideas have been indignantly resented, as they should be, and there has been considerable bitter controversy in consequence.

Why is all this so? The explanation is

manifest. It is due directly and altogether to the fact that it has been from the beginning of his administration the policy President Cleveland not simply to fully and frankly recognize the people of the south, and generously and cheerfully accord them, as he should, all their rights and their just proportion of all the benefits of government, but to go further, and also in various ways that have been resorted to, seek to do away with the idea that there was after all anything very seriously wrong about secession and rebellion, and thus clovate the "lost cause" in the esteem of men until the actors in its behalf could stand on the same plane with the men whose heroisin prevented the consummation of their purpose. This policy has been evidenced by such acts as the lowering of the flag in honor of Jacob Thompson, writing eulogies of Confederate generals and praising John C. Calhoun as a patriot worthy to be emulated by the coming generation of American citizens; refusing to utter a word of commendation for the cause of the Union on the field of Gettysburg going "a-fishing" on Devoration Day, writing insulting vetoes of private pension bills and proposing to return to the "Confederate

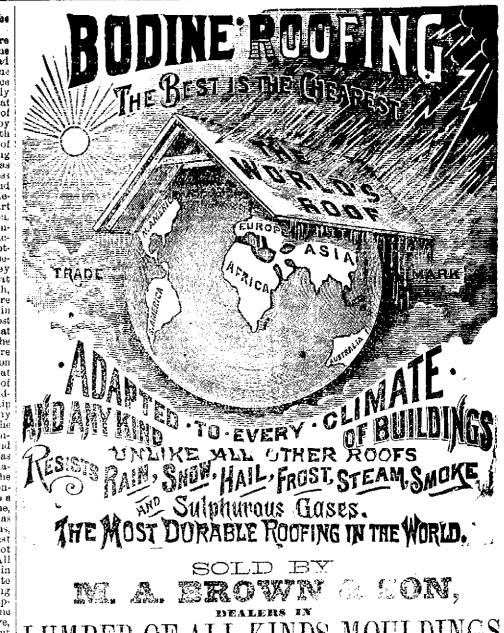
battle. By this course many of the people of the south have been misled into the belief that the opinions and sentiments of the people of the north have undergone a change and that we no longer feel that secession and rebellion were the great crimes we claimed them to be when we took up arms and suppressed

the flags captured from them in

Acting upon this belief, they have been doing a great deal to rekindle the prejudice and the bitterness of the war. They seem to think that because Mr. Cleveland appears to make no distinction between the blue and the gray, and because he appears anxious to put both on the same level, everyone else should do the same, and they accordingly misinterpret and misrepresent every act on the part of the loyal people of the north that is not in accord with the president in this respect, as an act of hostility toward the south and as an evidence that there is no cordiality of feeling on our part toward them. In bringing about this condition the president has done an incalculable, but not an irreparable injury to his country. Not irreparable, because while many people of the south have been so misled yet the great mass of them have not been deceived. great body of the people in the south know more than Mr. Cleveland about the devotion of the people of the north to the Union and the results of the war. And, moreover, they remember how before the war they were misled, in a similar way, by the Democratic leaders of the north, who gave them a mistaken idea of the spirit and fighting qualities of our section. They are not willing to be so misled again, and they should not be. It is our duty to prevent it. When the war was over the people of the south thought a great deal more of the men who had beaten them in the field than they did of the men who made them underestimate our soldierly qualities, and then went to Canada or staved at home during the war, lending a false encouragement that we would not and could not succeed. And as it was then, so, too, will it he now. What the people of the south want is truth, and their apprecia tion will be greater for those who tell it to them plainly than for those who mislend thom about it. I want to speak the truth here to-day, and I want the people of Ohio to speak it at the polls in November. It can ba snoken in a sentence.

What the neople of the north want is entire peace and fraternity for the whole land and the people of every section. But they want this peace and good will on the basis of a complete recognition and acceptance of all the fruits and results of the war, and they will not have it otherwise. They do not want, and will not have anything at the expense of writing down the Union soldiers as a lot of tramps and vagatonds, nor upon the condition that the men who sught to destroy the Union shall be elevated to the same plane of patriotism with the men who saved it. Noither will we be content, so long as there is a systematic denial of right at the ballet box or otherwise to any class whatever of citizens. We are gladly to accord to the mass of the mon who bore the amount of \$875,000. We have re-enacted and for the benefit of the Democratic party.

Statute, known as the Dow law, to take



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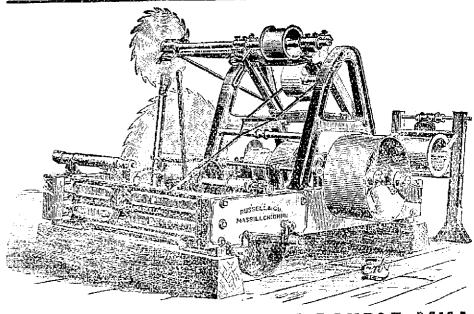
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of the highest possible degree of manly courage and hordic valor, but we are not willing to recognize in any way whatever, in the slightest degree, any act or speech that indicates a changed estimate of the ideas upon which the Confederacy was based, and hence it is that we cannot patiently listen to harsh criticisms of our soldiers, the extelling of Jefferson Davis, or a proposition to surrender, in the way that it was proposed, the rebel battle flags. When-ever those flags are disposed of, if they ever are in our time, the men who captured them should be heard, and they should be so dealt with as to make it sure that they will never be flaunted to the breeze again. Great and broad as our country is, it has room for only one flag, and that shall be the stars and stripes. What we want, in other words, it that all questions involved in the war shall stand just where the war left them, and that with the settlement of that great struggle acquiesced in and upheld, our backs, both north and south, shall be turned for ever upon all sectional prejudice and bitterness to the end that we may go forward, shoulder to shoulder as one people, in the enjoyment of a common prosperity, to the achievement of that magnificent destiny, grander than any language can describe, that is wrapped up in the years of the future for the winds. A province prosper I mission for the whole American people. I rejoice in the belief that, notwithstanding the un-wise action of the president, and notwithstanding the intemperate and unpatriotic language of many newspapers and leaders of the Democratic party, this desire is shared by the great body of the people of all sections of the country.

The sentiment that was rapidly growing, and had because well aich beauty.

and had become well nigh universal, and which is still entertained by the great mass of the people of both sections is that which the people of the north, and particularly the people of Ohio, manifested toward the people of Charlesten when that the contraction of Charlesten when that people of Charleston when that city was overtaken by the horrors of earthquake. There was nothing that the most loving kindness could suggest that we were not ready and anxious to do, and no people ever acknowledged a kindness with a more affectionate appreciation than was expressed by the worthy mayor of that city. I am sure he and his fellow-citiz as are intelli gent enough to understand the difference between the feeling we have for the peopl of the south, and the ideas for which the were led to their and our slaughter twenty. five years ago; and I am sure, too, that they are intelligent enough and manly enough to appreciate the one and respect the other. It would be a fortunate thing if all had equal power of judgment and discrimination. We could then go forward without a jar, as we should, to a development of our physical resources and the latest the other. physical resources and the upbuilding of that great internal commerce which is rapidly developing between the sections, and which is so well calculate! to built us together in stronger bonds of union than any that can be forged by constitutional provision or legislative enactment. provision or legislative enactment. The great duty of the hour, then, is to put down the man and the party who have again flung into our faces these offensive and treasonable ideas that once so nearly destroyed us, and which are so well calculated to do so again. We want peace and prosperity; we want to see on every hand the flaming fires of furnaces and foundries, the whirling spindles and the moving machinery. We want a multiplication of the great highways of travel and commerce; we want diversity of employment and development of all our resources, and no rivalry except in trade and a loyal devotion to the general welfare of our common country.

We want, too, to see our trale with other

countries enlargel, especially with Mexico and the South American states. Half the attention that is given to the creation of false ideas at he me that can only make trouble, if besto ref on the subject of extending our commercial relations would bring to the administration the credit of doing something for the American people that would be of the most lasting good.

I want now to talk awhile about the tariff question. And in the first place I want to call attention to the fact that our Demo-cratic friends have had of late years a great deal of trouble in defining their postion with respect to this issue. The truke of the matter has been, however, that while there are many Democrats who are protectionists, yet the party, as such, has all the while been, and is now essentially a free trade party. They have not always trade party. They have not accept had the frankness so to declare themselves, especially not in Ohio. 185%-1-5 they declared in favor of the resto-1857—1-1 they declared in invor or the restoration of the wool tariff of 1867, and how under the leadership of Governor Hoadly they everywhere gave out the promise to the wool growers that if restored to power, they would restore that tariff. But they have been restored to nower and the wool have been restored to power and the wool tariff has not been changed. And what is more important is the fact that the proposi-tion of the National Democratic administration of the Mational Demooratic administra-tion and party is now to put woo! on the free list. In harmony with this policy of the National party, the state Democratic piatform is intirely sent about woo!. The wool growers of the state will please take notice therefore, that the Democrats of Ohio no low requested the being care. Ohio no longer pretend to be in favor of any tariff on wool. The truth of the matter is they never did in good earnest have any intention to restore the old duty. Their claim in that respect was but a false pre-

tense inforted to cuch votes. But whitever may have been the case in the past, the Democrats of Ohio stand on a platform in this campaign that commits them to a purely revenue tariff as opposed to protection. They do not claim to favor even incidental protection, either in their platform or on the stump. The consequence is that the issue is squarely made up between protection and free trade, and we are called upon to prefer the one or the other when we wote at the approaching election. It is in order, therefore, to consider the relative merits of these two systems. We have had experience with both and can, therefore, consider them practically as well as theoretically. Before proceeding to do so how. teally. Before proceeding to do so, however, I want to notice some remarks my opponent was made in his speech at Hamilton. He goes into quite an argument, and indulges in a citation of authorities to show that Presi iont Arthur and Secretary Polger and others were of the opinion, in 1882, that our tariff duties should be revised in order that inequalities, which were recognized to exist, nuglit be remedied, and then proceeds to charge that our platform favors a contin-uation of all the evils of which they complained. Mr. Poweli seams to be ignorant of the fact, or to have forgotten it, that the recommendations of President Arthur and Secretary Folger were acted upon, and that the tariff system was revised, in 1883, to correct the inequalities of which they spoke, and that as a result we had a reduction of the revenue to the amount of about \$60,000,-000 annually, substantially satisfactory to the whole country except as to the wool tariff. His omission to mention this fact is made up for, however, by the discovery he proclaims that the Republicans of Ohio, who alone have ever sought to tax the whisky traffic in this state, have become a free whisky party. I call attention to these matters, not so much because they need any serious consideration, but in order that, as I have already remarked in another connection, it may be seen with what degree of

made by Mr. Powell, that the Republican party had granted to railroads all public tands so granted, and said in reply to it: The truth is that the Republican party did not come into power until March 4, 1861, and prior to that time, and subsequent to 1850, there had been forty-three congressional grants of all public lands to railroad corporations, all made by Democratic administrations and aggregating more than \$2,000,000 acres or about three-fifths of all the lands that have ever been granted, leaving out of transcount the Pacific railroad grants, which both parties favored. The further truth is that it was the Democratic party if at inar jurated the policy of making land grants to railroads, and it should be remembered that it was the policy of this party, at the same time, to opine and refuse home, and is to actual actions. President Braham. dent Buchanan went so far as to veto the first homestead act, placing his action on

the ground among others, that such a meas-

orodit we should receive Mr. Powell's state-

[The governor referred to a statement

ure was calculated unduly to favor the agricultural classes.

The further truth is that the Republican party has not made a grant of an acre since 1871, or since about one year prior to the time when Mr. Powell left the Republican party. In other words, every land grant the Republican party ever made was while Mr. Powell was a Republican, professing to believe in and to be supporting and upholding Republican policy. I never heard that he complained of his party for what it did in this respect while he was yet a member of it. He did not assign its policy in this particular as a reason for refusing to support Grant and preferring to support Mr. Greeley. If his leaving the Republican party had any reference to land grants it must have been that he tired of us because we the Republican party ever made was

have been that he tired of us because we determined to quit making such laud grants, or it may be that it was because the latest grants were to southern railroads—the Texas Pacific, the Southern Pacific and the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg being the last and aggregating more than 25,000,-000 acres. Another evidence of the kind of sectional hate that inspires the Republican

The remainder of the speech was devoted to the tariff. The following are extracts from it:

This policy of protecting our industries never became a party question until John C. Calhoun made it such after the election of Jackson in 1.28. It was then that the present Democratic party under the leader-

on three distinguishing ideas or principles.

They were slavery, free trade and secession, or nullification as it was then called. Slavery and secession are dead, and it would be well for us if free trade were dead also.
But it is not. It has been revived and brought forth to be again battled for in this canvass. While it is a matter of regret that any considerable number of our fellow-citizens should believe in this doctrine, yet it is a matter of congratulation that our Democratic friends have at last openly espoused their cause and that as a consequence we have the lines definitely drawn, and the opportunity fairly given to win a victory

that will have some significance.
In considering this question, it should be remembered that the primary idea of a protective tariff is to-day just what it was when the government commenced.

It is to overcome an infigurality of conditions. The inequality that now chiefly occasions its necessity is in the matter of wages paid for labor. I might go at great length into the subject to show the disparity between the wages paid here and in other countries. But I do not wish to be tedious and therefore simply call attention in a general way, to the conceded fact that while labor is better paid in England than in any of the other countries with which we must compete, yet it is there paid less by from 25 to 50 per cent than here. The consequence is that we must either reduce wages to correspond, must make good the difference by protection, or as in the case of the individual mentioned, go to the wall. We are not willing to reduce wages, neither are we willing to go to the wall. Hence it is that the Ropublican party believes in a protective

We believe it before for the whole people, and especially action for our burning interests, to have all kinds of trudes and occupations and, leaderer, we want furnaces, for especially ests, to have all kinds of trules and occupations and, benefice, we want furnaces for est foundries, factories and workshops on every lack, a does went taem full of lacy, well-, if one jemis and artisans. In this way compose on of the farmes with each other is besceed, and they are liven a greater market and a both roce, leaves our own for their policies for the energies our own for their policies for the energies of now, for their policies for the energies, not simply a both reflect to them, as epitience has in no fraction to but. An as it is which the far erg, so roce with everybody else. As indicated, for practically all the mary cave occuping to but. An as it is which the far erg, so roce with everybody else. As indicated, and the so roce with and prosest the makes is a quantity with excellent to be so still another gain. The crowledge of the makes is a quantity with excellent end poard upon each other, and provide the condition, we are indiffused to the a appoint not other, and provide the end of a point not otherwise at an analysis of products, we can recent the estimant to our brookers, we can recent the rate ests. Take may industry you may and you will find it has such home comparition to at the rise as con mail structure of the their production. The consequence that the energy of the other production. The consequence that we can also export them and son that an insuccessful competition manufactures that we can only buy them at less cost than we could be consequenced the manufactures that we can only buy them at less cost than we could be consequenced the manufactures that we can only buy them at less cost than we could be consequenced the manufactures that we can only buy them at less cost than we could be consequenced the manufactures that we can only buy them at less cost than we could be consequenced to compet the manufactures that we can only buy them at less cost than we conducted and competition on manufactures that we can only buy them at less cost than we conducted and competition of the caring

of the content of the production. The converge color to a went to so far chengened the broad choice many of our leating manufaciares that we can also export them and so that was cold before the tariff and that was map by do not we can also export them and so that it am insuccessful complete that nother connected. The six true of hardware, enthery, do kny without a nother toning that in nother connected that was a separation of the production tools and a series of vital other trains, that might as appropriated be hardware, contoning that had been also consequence is that instead of exporting only raw cotton, at six division of the sound state consequence is that the content of the content of the consequence is that the content of the content of

HERE'S SOMETHING TO APPROVE.

The twelfth plank in the Republican state platform is as follows:

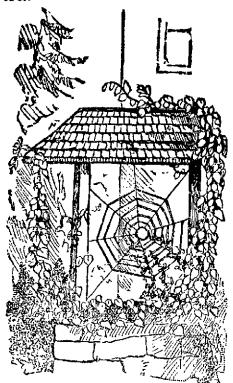
The frauds, forgeries and crimes comnaitted by the Democratic party in Ohio in the election for state officers and members of the general assembly in 1885 deserve the condemnation and execration of all honorable men; and we hereby commend and indorse the action of the sixty-seventh general assembly in preventing the consummation of these crimes and in enacting registration laws applicable to the great cities of the state. whereby their repetition has been rendered impossible. We further indorse and commend the action of the late Republican legislature in the provisions inside by it for the establishment of a home for disabled soldiers and sailors, and for the levying of taxes by the commissioners of the several counties for the support and maintenance of indigent soldiers and sailors and their widows and

FARM AND GARDEN.

FEW WORDS ABOUT THE DE-STRUCTIVE CHINCH BUG.

Fairs Worthy of a Large Attendance. Iron Stack Bottoms That Will Last a Litetime-Au Attractive Trellis Made of Galvanized Wire.

The spider web trellis here represented closes the end of a piazza in front of one of Long Island's suburban residences. It was introduced to general notice through a recent issue of American Garden, in which appeared the following description of it:



A SPIDER'S WEB TRELLIS.

A trellis like the one in the cut, which is formed in the resemblance of a gigantic spider's web, can easily be constructed with hammer and wire cutter by the use of a few small staples and wire, such as can be found at any hardware store. Galvanized wire seems the best. A little study of any natural web will give the principles of construction. The form seems favorable for the growth of vines, and it is a relief from the monotony of perpendicular wires. Of course, when covered with clustering vines the shape is lost, but that does not come about in a day, and rarely in a season, and it gives an interest to the place when bare. In the one presented in the sketch a screen was wanted in an opening between piazza supports, around which was growing a luxuriant vine of the Dutchman's pipe (Aristolochia sypha), and the web was being covered with the feathery foliage of the cypress vine.

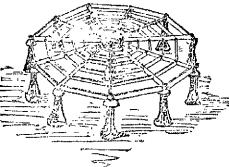
Attend the Fairs.

Farmers and their families ought to attend, when po-sible, both their state and county for is. These exhibitions are many of them excellent educators in all branches of agriculture. The prime object is to benefit the farming classes by grouping together once every year the choicest products of farm, garden, orchard, dairy and breeding pens, the latest improvements in in channel contrivances, etc., that every man and woman who is present may be a just what progress is being made by others and the possibilities that awnit all wno desire to attain to im-

proved methods and their paying results. To mal starse fairs generally attractive there so all be from each farm in the surrounding country an exhibition of the choic products of the season, whether from the gardens field, dairy or housewife's pastry and work room. Even if no parte is token the effect will be a good one on bota the farmer and his family. A spirit of receivy will be erested that will stimulate thre young and old to renewed efforts toward the attainment of better things dering the year to come. To farmers who articipate purchasing new implements, or entering on - new branches of farming, a visit to some of the fairs will be especially beneficial from an economical point of view. There is nothing like seeing for one's self; it is much safer than taking things on trust.

Durable Stack Bottoms.

In the British Isles stack bottoms are largely manufactured and enter into trade to quite an extent, and there appears no reason why these conveniences may not be made and sold here,



PLAN OF DURABLE STACK BOTTOM. The cut illustrates one of these bottoms made of east from. Southern Cultivator, while admitting that, durability and strength considered, this is probably the cheapest and best material that can be used for the purpose, says there is no reason why the above model cannot be formed entirely of timber.

Prize Article on Wheat Growing. The prize article on wheat growing in a recent issue of Farm Journal was written by John M. Stahl, of Quincy, Ills. As it contains much solid matter in small space, every line of which is instructive, it is here reproduced for the benefit of our readers.

The best soil for wheat is magnesian limestone, or a limestone clay; but it can be profitably grown on nearly every fertile, drained soil. On soils lacking in silica the straw lodges; lacking in lime, the berry is not plump. Growing wheat on undrained land is foolishness. If not drained naturally, drain the land artificially. Earth does not expand in freezing; water does. If the surface soil is filled with water during the winter and spring its freezing and thawing will heave out the young plants; if the soil is drained the heaving will be much less. Drained soil retains the most moisture in midsummer

Plow early, very early—as soon as you can get the preceding crop off the land. Get to work in July at least. The ground will be harder in August, and wheat, unlike corn, does best on a "seasoned" seed bed. Follow close with the harrow and roll at once. This will crush the clods while they are soft and retain the moisture in the ground; otherwise the clods will harden and the ground dry out. Wheat requires a rather shallow, compact seed

bed. A compact seed bed is not a hard, Hay Fever CATARRH yet a solid one. It is made by bringing the particles of fine ground close together.

Hence after the ground is plowed put on it all the work with harrow, relier and throw the straightful through the straightful throw throw throw the straightful throw throw the straightful throw the straightful throw throw throw the straightful throw the straightful throw throw

drag that you possibly can. No danger of too much work being put on.

The best manure for wheat is clover sod; next, stable manure—spread soon after plowing; then the work of fining the are severe spasses of after plowing; then the work of fining the soil will mix it with the upper stratum of the soil, the proper situation for wheat.

By Oct. I have seed bed solid, but fine, except two inches of fine, loose earth on surface. Late sowing avoids damage by Hessian ily, and if soil is properly conditioned the plant will get large enough. Use three to four pecks of seed per acrenot more. Seed with two-horse drill, ridges running at right angle to direction of prevailing winter wind. With the drill the seed is the more uniformly distributed and covered, and the ridges hold the snow on the plants in winter and crumble down on the exposed roots in the spring.

If wheat is to follow corn, cut off the corn; do not plow the ground, but mellow its surface with disk harrow or cultivator. Fine surface, and drill the grain.

Test at least one new variety each year. Change your seed every three years. Cut early. By so doing you avoid storms and shattering, the straw is more valuable, the sheaves stand better in the shock, and the grain makes better flour while it will weigh practically as much. Put the best hands at shocking. Ten bundles to a shock and one cap sheaf with its head toward prevailing winds. Thresh from the shock and stack the straw well A thrifty plant is the best thing to or pose to frest, insects or drought.

The Destructive Chinch Bug.

As the chinch bug has wrought much damage to the grain crops in most of the western states and in portions of Maryland and Virginia, attention is called to some of the more popular remedies or preventives; also to the natural agencies which assist in the destruction of this

Numbered with artificial remedies. which have proven most effective are tho following:

The plan of sowing grain so early in the spring as to get in advance of their derredations. The attempt to save a part of the crops

by preventing the migration of the bugs from one field to another. The method of destroying the insects by burning cornstalks and other rubbish in which the chinch bugs are supposed to

hibernate. The prevention of the bugs breeding to any serio is extent by abstaining from the cultivation of those grains upon which

they chirdly subsist. While this little pest is not pursued by such relentless foes as those that wage war on the army worm and plant lice, -till it has its enemies. Professor Riley names among the insects that proyupon chinch bugs, and which, therefore, should be protected when found, the spotted lady bird, trim lady bird, lace wing insidious flower bug and many bunded robber. The banded bug is mentioned by Professor Thomas as being one of the most efficient aids among the insect enemies. The insidious flower bug, which is often found preying on the leaf inhabiting form of the grape phylloxcra, is frequently mistaken for the chinch bug. The flower larg is quite commonly found in connection with the chinch bug, and Professor Liley believes that it preys unon it.

The common quail of the middle and western states, otherwise known as the partridge of the northern states, is considered one of the most efficient natural destroyers of the chinch bug known.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Dr. Fordyce Barker and Other Authorities on Scasickness.

Dr. Frantzel, of Berlin, reporting on the effects of immoderate smoking upon the beart, says that smoking, as a rule, agrees with persons for many years, although by degrees cigars of a finer flavor are chosen. But all at once, without any assignable cause, troubles are experienced with the heart, which compelthe calling in of the doctor. Common eights are not so liable to produce these effects as the finer flavored ones. Nor can the charge be laid upon eigarettes, although they produce evils of their own. The troubles seldom begin till after the smoker is over 30 years of age, and most usually attack him at between 50 and 60. While it has not been determined what it is that makes smoking injurious, it appears certain that the effect does not depend upon the amount of nicotine.

Treatment in Sea Sickness.

Dr. Fordyce Barker, of New York, who is an experienced traveler by ocean suggests in Science a method for the treatment of sea sickness. He advises that in making a short pas ope over rough water a hearty meal should be enten not more than two or three hours before sailing, and that the individuashould, if possible, keep in the center of the vessel, and lie down before starting, and that he should avoid disagreeable sights and amills In making ocean voyages, he should select his berth with these same objects in view, and rnould remain in hed for one or two days, and at regal als and heartly. He should take a cup of coffee or tea each morning before ris ing, and should keep the bowels regulated. If charence excise in, it should be controlled by the remades usually given for cholera morbus. If the weather becomes rough, he should go to bed before becoming sick.

It may be of interest to note that a large number of remedies has been recommended from time to time by physicians and others for sea sickness. Among them are the bromides of pota-sium and sodium, hydrate of chloral, opinin chloroform, hydrocyanic acid, alcohol, mirite of smyl, cocaine, strong coffee, Hoffman's anodyne, bismuth, bicarbonate of soda and nitro glycerine; for external application, ice, stimulating liniments of belladonna, chloroform and camphor, and hot bottles to the feet. It is a safe principle in medicine that when, for any given disease, a large number of remedies is recommended. the specific remedy, or that which will cure all the cases of that disease, or the most of them, has not ver been discovered.

A Young Wife Suicides.

GOSHEN, Ind., Sept. 10.—This morning about 2 o'clock Mrs. John McFann, of this city, left her home in her night clothes while her husband was sleeping. Later she was found drowned in the canal. She has attempted suicide before. Temporary insanity is assigned as the cause. She was twenty-two years of age.

Took Morphine.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Sept. 10.-James S. Walker, real estate agent of this place, tool morphine with suicidal intent and died. He had been drinking heavily, and his wife left him a few days ago. Furniture Factory Burned.

Wabash, Ind., Sept. 10.—At 10 o'clock last night T. F. Payne's furniture factory burned at this place. Loss \$5,000. No in

are severe spasms succeing, frequent atwatery and inflamed

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and all germ diseases. THE MOST SCIENTIFIC AND SUCCESSFUL BLOOD PURIFIER. Superior to quinine. o therited neuralgia made life a tormento me. For many years I had suffered greatly from this affliction. The attacks were oftenso evere to at I could not eat or sleep, and was totally unfit for I usiness; a few does at Kaskine greatly relieved me, its continued use circle me; it gave me sleep, health and a restrill fit. I believe in Kaskine?—

J. Reisson, III N Pearl St. Albany, N Y

Mr Gideon Thompson, the oldest and one of the most respected currens of Budgeport. Coun, says of a minety years of age, and for the last three years have suffered from a fluint and the effects of quintine poisoning. I recently largar with Kaskine which broke up the mailaria and increased my weight 2 pounds.

Letters from the above persons, giving full details will be sent on application.

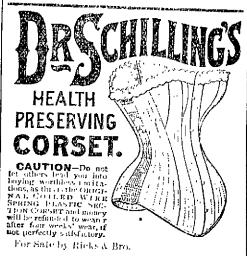
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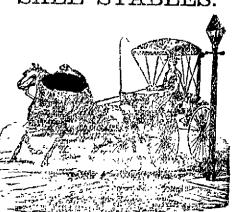
If your claim has not been allowed, write to them. If you are not getting as much as you believe the law allows, write to them.

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idassillon Independent.

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1868.] [DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.]

PUBLISHED BY THE IINDEPENDENT COMPANY, Independent Building,

No. 26,E. MainStreet, MASSILLON,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. WEEKLY.

Contributions on subjects of general and local teterest are solected and the use of the columns of this paper to aginte proper mutters is urged.

Advertising rates will be furnished upon

T e DAILY INDEPENDENT Wishes to be at once 1 e DALLY INDEPENDENT WISHES TO BE REORIES.

1 ple ESUre and convenience to the people of Mass

1 hon. It wants them to read it, think about it

1 and write to it. It wishes them to consider it

1 their property and not a private enterprise. It

1 this is done there will be notified to its usefulness.

The Independent's Telephone No. is 72. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1887.

The publishers of The Independent wish to disclaim the authorship of a number of very aggravating duns that have been sent to out of town subscribers, and possibly to some others, by a member of the old firm who is supposed to have charge of the collections of the firm of Skinner & Weirich. Without the authority of the publishers, these bills have been written on The Independent stationery and signed, in many instances, by "The Publisher," but we wish to assure our friends that we have not lost confidence in them, and these notices are from S. R. Weirich, not the publishers.

A thoroughly competent and just presiding officer is something ne well-regulated convention can do without.

As the Massillon wheat trade was once the great glory of this city so it will be again History is slowly repeating itself.

Talk about fresh country air, but who are suffering more from typhoid and other fevers, the country or the city people?

Massillon is one of the few cities. which, as a city, does not advertise. Toledo is spending fortunes every week in booming itself,

"His Neck;" is the pleasing name which a correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette uses, when speaking of President Cleveland.

A common press telegram: "The B. & O. telegraph has been sold to the Western Union." "The B. & O. telegraph has not been sold to the Western Union."

It is neither interesting nor instructive to be on the lookout for red-headed girls and white horses. and must be very disagreeable to the auburn-haired beauties.

It is simply idiotic to assume that the new Baltimore & Ohio organization is subordinated to the caprice of competing lines, or that the Pennsylvania will in any degree control it. — hiladelphia Times.

The European railway carriages, English, French, German and Spanish, are a disgrace to civilization. Railway management in Europe is substantially what it was forty years ago. But in the United States what progress.—N. Y. Sun.

To sit out a play in most of our theaters is simply being packed into a tinder-box peculiarly exposed to fire. The only real guarantee is an absolute fire-proof theater, and there is no excuse for the erection in New York hereafter of a theater that does not fulfill this condition.—New York

It is said that there are in Chicago 20,000 Englishmen and Canadians eligible to citizenship, who will shortly become electors. They are looked upon as a desirable addition to the voting population, not so much however, as it has been declared, because they would fight the Irish, as that they are generally intelligent and well-to-do people-Fittsburg

If the farmers living close to town only knew it, they could double their present profits by raising garden truck, instead of the ordinary farm products. It is one of the great complaints of the Massillon house wives, that the supply of fresh vegetables in this city is not always what it ought to be. The very few who are in the business have a very good thing of it.

The New York Sun advises those afflicted with the belief that Peron was the author of Shakespear's plays to read "TheNew Atlantis" and be forever cured.

What would a Stark county campaign be without Archie McGregor and his roosters? Here's hoping that he'll get back in time to make the battle picturesque.

The New Orleans Picayune thinks that the rumors of Purkins's craziness comes from some lecture bureau which has designs upon him as an American attraction.

While other cities are wrangling because the colored children are being admitted to the same school buildings as the white, the system is working smoothly in Massillon, as it has for years. Happily the people of Stark county are not intolerant upon any subject.

The English President of the United States writes to the employes of the United States, "Say to Messrs. - that they must take no part in coming elections. This is emphatic " Evidently Mr. Cleveland will not be satisfied until be is surrounded by perfect automatons.

There being no opposition to Judge Robert Raley's nomination, it has been decided to dispense with a judicial convention, and the present judge has been declared the choice of the Republican party, by the county committees of the three counties of the district, whose action is indorsed by the people at large.

The International Medical Congress has proven that though "doctors disagree upon the manner of treating patients and the matter they dose them with, they coincide very nicely on the business interests o the profession and the pleasures to be derived from big bills for services rendered suffering humanity.—Cincinnati Telegram.

The ambition of steamship comcanies was formerly to secure the best record for speed, but like the railread companies, their present desire is to pack the greatest possible number of people in the least possible space. The "City of Rome" alone, brought over 717 cabin passengers a few days ago. The best previous record was made by the "Umbria," which brought over 684.

There is a plank in the Ohio Republican platform, which says that our canals in name must be made canals in fact. Let the campaign orators not forget that clause. The national issues will receive due attention next year. The subject of the canals may not afford much ground work for eloquence, but in its treatment there is room for a vast quantity of common sense.

Republican conventions are usually orderly and dignified bodies, but that is no reason why all the customary rules should be dropped in their regulation. The officers in charge were dereliet in not having a committee on credentials appointed, the roll called, and the vote taken by townships. The manner in which the business of the Senatorial convention at Alliance was conducted was very unsatisfactory.

Among the displays of lack of breeding with which the public has of late been regaled, is the very recent exhibition of the President, in ignoring entirely an invitation from the Governor of Ohio to visit Columbus. The President is in the habit of complaining that the people at large are inclined to treat him disrespectfully when his office should protect him, yet now he himself, ignores a quasi official note, for purely personal reasons.

Mr. Halstead said to a reporter. just after stepping off the ship which had brought him from Europe: "I am not able to answer the question whether Mr. Blaine will be the next Republican candidate, and the question whether he will or will not seek to be the nominee of the party may depend even more upon his enemies than his friends. They may think that they have downed him completely. I may say about Ohio politics, that Mr. Blame spoke very cordially of the action of the Ohio Republican convention, and I am glad to see that Governor Foraker is not conducting a Mugwump campaign What an act of condescension it was for Mr. Blaine to speak very cordially of the action of the Republican

convention.

Among those from whom greatness has evaporated is Herr Most.

The State board of public works will visit Massillon before deciding what to do with the condemned west side basin. The board is becoming discreet. Much criticism hath made

Some one has made an exceedingly foolish proposition to change the "The International Exhibition of Industry and Art," or something equally euphonious and equally uncalled for. The Stark county fair is a country fair, pure and simple; it bears no relation to the great shows which two or three cities have successfully carried on. Whatever success it has had has been due entirely to its character as a country fair, and as soon as its managers get ready, even though they but change the name, to abandon it as a fair, and attempt to place it alongside the one hundred miserable "expositions" whose novelty has now worn off, it will at once begin to go down hill.

ABOUTTREMONT STREET.

Editor of the Independent: As THE INDEPENDENT has championed the narrowing of Tremont street and has dared any one to say ${
m aught}$ against what is to be an improvement of such importance to the city at large, will you please enlight. en us on this subject? Will you be so kind as to tell us the width of Fremont street as dedicated? Also tell us for what purpose the proposed plat of ground was dedicated. Whether it can be used for any other purpose than that for which it was dedicated without reverting to the original proprietors. When you have enlightened us on these points I have other questions to propound

RESIDENT OF TREMONT STREET. The width of Tremont street as dedicated, is eighty feet. And it is not intended by the council to narrow the 80-foot street at all. The other part of the open ground next to Mr. Sader's eigar factory and premises was dedicated for public purposes. The ordinance pending in the council merely provides that the ground, other than the 80-foot street, shall be lawned by Mr. Sailer at his own expense like the sidewalk lawns in other parts of the city.

The city does not part with the control of an inch of ground, and the whole of the open space will be used for public purposes only, under the control of the conneil, just the same as the whole of East Main street is at present, so that it could not revert to the original proprietors. The conneil is not giving Mr. Sailer a foot of ground, and is merely changing the width of sidewalk and gutter as it does elsewhere.

THE ANARCHISTS.

"A Citizen" in another column is prompted by his feelings, if not his judgment, to plead for the liberation and commutation to imprisonment, for the condemned Anarchists. The way of the transgressor is hard and they should be made to suffer. If we stopped to inquire motives every time a wrong is done, all our criminals would be declared innocent. As for arsons, he should receive his merited punishment. Without any knowledge of Massillon or its institutions, he came here one time, pub licly proclaimed model works like Russell & Co.'s a penitentiary, and attempted to sow the seed of corruption. This is only one small incident in a life made up of determined and cruel efforts to wreck the fabric of our society. America has seen the menacing dangers of "the stealthy movements of the emissaries of selfish monopolists" and other such, and a public sentiment has reached a stage demanding the prompt trial and conviction of all thieves, both big and little. Jake Sharp has been sentenced, Mike Mullen was once put in jail, Cincinnati is purified, Chicago will be, Obio will never be disgraced by the sale of a senator's seat, the small bodies in the small cities are being watched, the country is safe and is not going to the dogs. We should take a more healthy view of men and affairs. We must right wrongs when they exist: and because they do exist, not blind ourselves to the thousands of good things in life, and argue that the world is all going wrong. The exi tence of a sentiment that is afraid of punishing these men would be a more deplorable confession of weakness than any other that could be

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It's a poor man who don't take his beane daily paper. He may be post in small, or poor in purse.

The pig pen should go.

No community can afford to pass an entire winter without a course of

All Democrats are not defaulters but all defaulters are Democrats.— Horace Greely, revised edition.

Why should not one of Massillon's energetic church societies take up name of the Stark county fair to the lecture course enterprise and

DR. UNDERHILL'S FUNERAL.

THE FOREMOST SPIRITTALIST OF

His Spirit and That of a Former Editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer said to

Have been Present at the Funeral. The Akron Beacon says: "The attendance at the funeral of the late Dr. Underhill, Sunday, at his former residence on North Hill, about two and onehalf miles north of this city, was one of the largest that has assembled in this section of the country for some time. He was known throughout Ohio as an advanced thinker and a leading Spiritualist. Many came by train during Saturday and some Sunday morning. The life of the man who had passed into the spirit world was an even and all times a welltempered man. A close student and observer, he was always on the alert to keep up with the advancement of science and as a searchers for the truth he sought light from whatever chanel it was to be had. At the date of his death, which resulted from old age, Dr. Underhill was aged 83 years, five months and one day. He was born of Quaker parents in Duchess county, New York. After passing throught his school years he bea consultation. brother, Dr. Abram Uhderbill, at Charlton, N. Y. After entering upon the practice of his profession he removed to Massillon, O., studying carefully the work of his profession. In 1845 he became dissatisfied with the school of medicine, to which he had given his at tention, and interested himself in the water cine, achieving some remarkable results. Leaving Mrssillon, the Doctor located in Cleveland, and formed the acquaintance of J. W. Gray, editor of the Plain Dealer. After the death of Mr Gray, Doctor Underhill came to this city in 1863. He took up the subject of spiritualism in earnest for a thorough investigation in 1848. Satisfied with the results obtained, he became a firm be liever and an ardent advocate of the So successful was he in his work, as a medium, that around him centered all the believers in spiritualism then residing in northern Ohio, and 'Underhill's grove" was from that time on known as the general meeting place, the last meeting being held in July last. In 1863 the doctor wedded in Onaker

aged 16, and an adopted daughter, survive him. At 11:30 o'clock yesterday a quartette composed of Mrs. Electa Reed, Mrs.Mary Musson, Dr. Denforth and R. T. Wells opened the services by singing, "We are going to the Lord more fair." Mrs. Fanny O. Heizer, of Ravenna, was the speaker announced for this occasion. She is an elderly lady, of fine appearance. She began her address in a manner that attracted the attention of her nearers. The lady spoke for three quarters of an hour and after fifteen minutes speaking fel under the control of her spiritual guide and she spoke most entrancingly, hold ing the closest attention of her audience to the close. Mrs. Heizer, upon being

ceremony Miss Electa Sanford, of Hud-

son, the wedding taking place upon the

farm owned by the doctor. Sanction to

this union of hearts was given by the

presence of Gen. Lucius V. Bierce, now

deceased and at the time a justice of the

peace. Mrs. Underhill, a son Clarence

controlled, spoke very rapidly At the close of the address, the quartette sang a hymn, when the friends took their last look upon the face of the dead. Feorge Botzum, A. J. Steele, H. W.Howe William Wills and Robert Jones, of this city, and James Bayliss, of Massillon acted as pall bearers. Despite the rain a large unmber of carriages followed the remains to their last resting place—the

cemetery at Cnyahoga falls. At the close of the exercises Mrs Heizer was met by a large number of gentlemer from this city, who congratulated her up on her able address. In conversation wit: a Beacon reporter Mrs. Heizer stated tha at the time of her address. Dr. Underhill was standing in spirit form at the side of his wife. She said he was in company with L. W. Gray, once editor of the Cleveland Plata Dealer, and who died 30 years ago. By his side also stood the wife of Dr. Belden, of Rayenna, who died six weeks since, and who was present in the body at the last neeting of Spiritualists held in the Underhill Groye.

Among the Spiriturlists present were . number from abroad, including J. W. Underhill, ex probate judge of Stark county, and his family, now residing at

A FIRE AT A DRY DOCK.

John Fry's Tool Mouse goes up in

The alarm of fire which was sounded on. The department succeeded in keep- order to catch the evening train. ing the flames from spreading.

at once be erected.

THE CONVENTION.

THE NOMINATION FOR STATE SEN-ATOR HELD IN ALLIANCE.

A Dark Horse makes its Appearance Clement Russell makes a Spicadid Run-Balloting now

Special Dispatch to the Independent:

ALLIANCE, O., Sept. 14—The Senatorial convention was called to order at 1 o'clock, and was presided over by Judge Underhill, of Canton. A dark horse of large proportion made its appearance in the person of Mr. Clement Russell, of Massillon. He drew largely from Dr. Ross's support, and will probably be nominated. He was presented by Mr. Wm. McMillan, of Massillon.

They are now balloting for the candidates. The delegations from both counties are full, Stark county having 75 and Carroll 23. Fifty votes will nominate. First ballot resulted as follows: Ross 37, Snyder 33, Russell 28.

Second ballot-Ross 35; Snyder 29,

Third ballot-Ross 37, Snyder 26, Rus-Fourth ballot-Ross 35, Snyder 26,

Russell 36. Fifth ballot—Ross 41, Snyder 20, Rus-

Carroll county has been balloting solid or Ross every time.

The Stark county delegation is now out consulting, and Clement Russell will

probably be nominated on the next bal-4:58 p. m.—Eleven bullots have been taken and Russell lacks one vote. The Carroll county delegation is out holding

IT IS SNYDER.

THE REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CONVENTION-

Carrolf County Breaks For Snyder and Michtellann tlad Hadimuslt.

ALLIANCE, Sept. 14-The Republican convention of the 21st Senatorial district has just adjourned. It has nominated T. C. Snyder, of Canton, after fourteen ballots. It was remarkable in more ways than one. Remarkable for the excellent material of the body of the convention, and equally remarkable for either the total lack or excess of tact on the part of the presiding officer, Judge J. W. Underhill of Canton, and the entire absence of business-like methods. No committee on credentials was appointed, the roll was never called, but the tellers passed around hats and the delegates voted in such a manner that there is no record by townships and only by counties. This mode of procedure was certainly not in accordance with the rules usually followed at such gatherings. The telegrams sent yesterday told the

story of the first five ballots. At this point the vote stood, Ross 41, Snyder 20, Russell 37. The Hon, I. H. Taylor then succeeded in being recognized, and made a burning speech for Dr. Ross. This in the midst of the balloting. The Stark county delegation then went out to consuit, and after much talk, succeeding in knowing as much as was known before. All outsiders were excluded. When it was evident that the delegation would unite on neither Russell nor Snyder, there was a cry set up for Henry Harter. But he would not listen to it. Then the name of H. S. Moses, of Canton, was brought out. But his name did not create the necessary enthusiasm. After about half an hour the delegation went back and the balloting re-commenced. The sixth round stood, Ross 35, Russell 40, Snyder 19, Moses 3. On the seventh Carroll county broke, casting 13 votes for Ross and 10 for Snyder. The Stark county ballots had been cast before the announcement, and hence the result was Ross 25. Snyder 30, Russell 38, Moses 1. But knowing that Carroll had broken. was enough to bring Canton back to Snyder. George Baldwin saw a chance for him, and deserting Russell, made a speech for Snyder. It was all irregular, but not to be outdone, R. A. Pinn made another tip top talk for Mr. Russell. Canton was doomed to disappointment, for Carroll went back to Ross, and the eighth ballot was, Ross 30, Snyder 34, Russell 33. Ninth, Ross 33, Snyder 33, Russell 30. Tenth, Ross 32, Snyder 21, Russell 46. A motion to adjourn was lost. The excitement grew intense. Eleventh ballot, Ross 28, Snyder 20, Russell 49 The Russell men became very enthusiastic, but became ominous when Carroll at half past 11 this morning, came county asked leave to retire to consult. from John Fry's dry dock, which is Finally they got back, and then followed located on the canal tow-path in the a lot of ridiculous motions to adjourn, third ward. It took a good while to get | and elect Snyder by acclamation. The the line of hose laid, and the tool house, | chair entertained everything and the reto which the fire was confined, was sult was that balleting went on as before. at out gone before a stream was turned | By this time many delegates had left, in The chair permitted retiring delegates

The building was totally destroyed to appoint their own substitutes. The with its valuable contents, consisting of fourteenth ballot had been completed, tools and boat models, alone valued at when Dr. Ross was withdrawn. The scool. The entire loss will foot my over chair ruled the ballot out and another \$1,000, which is partly covered by metter | was taken in its place. The result was ance to the amount of \$800, in the Day, a foregone conclusion and Snyder was ton Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Fry | nominated the vote being, Russell 32, connot account for the cause of the con- | Snyder 65. He mounted a chair and flagration, unless it was from fire which spoke a few words of thanks. Had had been started hard by, by some bo - Carroll been steadfast, and remained who were fishing. A new building a to solid for Ross, Mr. Russell would undoubtedly have been successful.

A PLEA FOR THE ANARCHISTS.

A Citizen Urges Leniency in the Com sideration of Their Cases.

It appears that two of the divisions of the Knights of Labor have had the courage to speak a friendly word for the condemned anarchists, that whatever they may have done was not prompted by selfish motives, but from a desire to better the condition of their fellowmen.

In Europe where they had seen the pinch of hopeless poverty, wearing out the bodies, and dwarfing the souls and minds of men, saw similar conditions at work on the virgin soil of America, in the heart of the greatest republic, and pest government the world has yet seen. which will bring, if not suppressed, the mass of the people under the same merciless fron grip; to crush out these baneful conditions, seems to have been the object of their crazed brains. Parsons is an American, whose ances-

tors were of that Paritan stock, who landed on the shores of Massachusetts bay two hundred and fifty years ago; of the stock which could arrest the progress of King Charles and his coadjutors, in their progress toward absolutism and tyranny, take off his head, and rear a commonwealth that made England more comfortable at home, more repsected a-broad, and formed the beginning of a new and better era, in the history of buman affairs.

Such is the ancestry of the man who vas vainly hunted for by the officers of the law, who of his own free will left his place of security, and coolly walked into the court room and into the clutches of the law. Such a man, however mistaken he may be in his methods, like old John Brown, is of grand, heroic material; honest in his convictions, true and upright a part to life. To hang such a man world be to fill a martyr's grave at which thousands would worship and execrate the arrogance, the growing

power and tyranny of massed wealth.
While the methods of these people, their intemperate speeches, secret meetngs of the black flag order, and their bomb throwing propensities are not to be tolerated for a moment, yet their movements are less fraught with dangers to society and our republican institutions, than the stealthy movements of the emissaries of selfish monopolists and the owners of overgrown wealth, buying up-legislatures, thwarting the ${\sf ex} ext{-}$ pressed will of the people corrup, in public morals and making a direct stab at the principles on which our government is founded, and tending to anarchy or tyranny of the worst sort. And when public sentiment shall reach that healthy stage as to promptly try and send the Take Sharps, the Paynes, (if guilty of the harges preferred) the coal oilers, bribers, bood ers, and the kind, to that pentenfiary, then we shall have no more anarchists among us.

A CITIZEN.

A Card of Thanks.

WEST BROOKFIELD, O. Sept. 13, 1887 Yesterday beingthe tenth aniversary of our marriage, a number of our friends from this place and Manchester made it the occasion of a friendly visit and ionation, Not being at home in the morning, they took possession of the parsonage, and when we came home, they had dinner in preparation, which was served in due time and enjoyed by all. After several hours of social intercourse, and when all had taken their departure, we found ourselves in the posession of a goodly supply of provisions, some articles of wearing apparel, and some of that, the love of which as Paul tells us is the root of all evil. This they gave to us thinking it would be safer in our possession than in their They also left a supply of grain own. for the horse. To all who thus kindly remembered us we take this method of returning our sincere thanks.

A. J. B. Kast M. C. KAST.

A HUNTING PRESERVE.

The Most Complete Sportsmen Affair in the United States.

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va., Sept. 15.—All the arrangements for the fall meeting of the Cheat Mountain Sportsmen's association are about complete. The a-sociation has ninety members, most of whom are rich Wheeling and Pittsburg manufacturers. They have a hunting lease on 50,000 acres of land on the Cumberland range, in Pocahontas and Randolph counties, the highest and most densely wooded land in the state. A building for the convenience of the members is about completed. It is sixty by forty feet, two stories high, and made of dressed white pine logs, and finished inside with cherry, which grows in unlimited quantities in these

countries Two hunting lodges have also been erected. on the preserve. The main building will be furnished with all the comforts for sportsmen's lives, with big fire places, and rooms for trophies of the hunt. The first party of forty-live will go to the hunting preserve in October. Here they will hunt the deer which abounds in the mountain fastnesses of this celebrated range. There is also good fishing. It is the finest thing of its kind in America, and is purely a social

Kearney to Speak Against Henry George. New York, Sept. 15.—A member of the Union Labor party is authority for the statement that Dennis Kearney, the oncefamous California agitator, will arrive here in a few days. His mission, it is said, is to take the stump against Henry George and the United Labor party. It is about four years since Kearney was here last. He came east to argue in favor of high freight rates for railroads. His argument was that if railroad companies were permitted to charge big rates for freight, they would thereby be enabled to pay high wages. When the Central Labor union heard of his mission, the majority of the members took prompt steps to squelch him. charged that he came here in the interest of the Pacific railroad corporations.

Bonanza Flood Succeeds Bonanza Fair. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—At a meeting of the directors of the Nevada bank, James C. Flood, who has been in ill-health for some time, resigned the presidency of the bank, and ex-United States menator James G. Fair, after being elected director was elected president. George L. Brander tendered his resignation as vice president and director, which was accepted. The Nevada bank is the one so prominently mentioned in connection with the late wheat deal, and the one in which John W. Mackay is so largely in-

Painters and Polishers Strike.

Boston, Sept. 13. -Three large furniture firms have conceded the nine-hour day demand by painters and poishers, but the others refuse to comply, and their men, te the number of 1,000, will quit work this

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Navarre sighs for water works. Straw hats should be called in. Lorain is to have a street railway.

The Canton gas well will be abandoned. Alliance has been made a city of the second class.

The city offices will be moved to the opera house block on October 1st.

The jury trial of Mrs. Emma Richel, arrested for disorderly conduct, has been set for September 20.

Memorial services for the late Elmore Brady will be held in the U.B. church next Sunday morning at 10:30. An Assembly of the Knights of Labor

was organized at Wooster last Saturday with about fifty charter members.-Ex-

The township trustees took a crazy woman to the Infirmary Tuesday afternoon. She was unable to give her own name. Senator Manderson of Nebraska wil

probably attend the reunion of the 19th regiment which is going to be held in this city. The earnings of the Wheeling & Lake

Erie railway for August were \$11,166 greater than in the same month one vear ago. Eureka Encampment I. O. O. F. will

evening. All members are requested to be present. The next meeting of the central convocation of the Episcopal church will be held at Dennison, Monday and Tuesday,

September 26 and 27, The ladies of Massillon, as with one voice, pray for more servant girls, and better ones than those with whom they

have been compelled to put up. A Mrs. Hadley was bound over to the Probate court by the mayor this morning, for assaulting John Sheehan. Her daughter, arrested under the same

charge, was dismissed. The Sippo Mills, owned by Warwick & Justus, the largest and most complete in this part of Obio, have just been made practically new by the addition of a new set of rollers.

The board of health has heard from the State board of public works, regard ing the west side basin. This body promises to visit Massillon, and will then determine what is best in the case.

The city engineer has surveyed East the lines established in 1844 have been on the corner of Tremont and Canal and one house stand on the street, according to this survey, which will be accepted as final.

St. Timothy's P. E. church: Sunday services, 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. society will meet on Thursday, in the vestry room, at 2.00 p. m. On Sunday next the sacrament of baptism will be administered at the morning service.

Cards are out from Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Knapp, for the marriage of their daughter, Annie Brown Knapp, to William N. Thornburgh, Thursday evening, Septem ber 22, at half past 7 o'clock, in St. Timothy's P. E. Church. A reception will be held at the residence of Mrs. James Brown, on Prospect street, at 8 o'clock.

Colfax Lodge, D. of R., had a surprise last Thursday evening, in the shape of a visit from about twenty-five of the Canton and Massillon D. of R. The sisters of Akron hustled around and provided a nice supper, and (although an off night) they conferred the degree in very good shape.—Akron Beacon.

Lovers of music will be pleased to learn that Prof. H. O. C. Korthener will give a piano-forte recital at the resi dence of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Burton on Main street, Monday evening. He wil be assisted by Messrs. Klein and Bulley of Canton. The regular advertising columns contain other information regarding this affair.

The Union Labor party held an open air meeting in the open space south of the opera house, Thursday evening. Messrs. G. W. Thornburg, of Alliance, Charles Bonsall and --- Northrup, of Salem; were present and spoke on subjects of interest to the party and the public. Between fifty and sixty of the organization from Canton and Alliance were also here.

The latest freak in women's hats appeared on Twenty-third street Saturday. It was the ordinary white sailor hat trimmed with two or three yards of colored veiling, one end tied around the hat for a band, and the rest streaming down nearly to the ground. The correct way to carry the arrangement is over the shoulder and down in front, as fur boas were worn last winter. When the wind blows it loose it looks as though the woman were unraveling.-N. Y. Sun.

The morning Cleveland train bore a large party of Massillonians to the Forest City, where they separated and went their several ways. Among the number were, Misses Ethel Everhard, Hattie Russell, Hattie McLain, Nellie Hunt and Mary Ricks, whose destination is Miss Capen's school, Northampton. They were chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Everhard, who will also go to Boston. Among the Cleveland visitors were, Miss Hunt, Miss Corns, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. McLain, and Messrs. T. H. Russell and A. C. Corns.

The three graces, our county commissioners, trotted through town Wednesday morning.

Massillon real estate transfers have been growing more numerous within the last few months. From April 1st to September 1st, there were 99 sales in this city, amounting to a total of \$111,958 00

Licenses to wed have been granted to Linden Steelsmith and Clara Duckworth, of Crystal Springs; Jesse Boren at d Flora Woolf, of Mt. Union, and W. B. Hollingham and Mary B. Ward, of Alliance.

Frank Miller, a nineteen-year-old nephew of Audrew Miller whose home is near Akron, but who is now near Massillon, is lying at the point of death from the effects of eating wheat last hat urday. It formed an impaction in his stomach which all efforts have thus "" failed to remove. He is gradually growing weaker, and unless a contemplated surgical operation proves successful, he

There was some difficulty at the oil well west of town this morning, over an attempt by a man named Peters, from about Massillon, to remove the machinery off the ground. He attempted to stop the engine preparatory to its removal, when Biggs, the driller of the local company, told him to keep hands off, which Peters did, and left. How the thing will end no one knows, but it is tolerably certain to result in a new rig being brought in.-Millersburg letter, confer the Royal Purple degree Friday Cleveland Leader.

Few outside the grocery trade know how near Massillon has come to having a sugar famine. Since Saturday there has been no white sugar of the grades called "Soft A's" to be obtained, and the wholesale firms have been anable to get it from the manufacturers. It is the first time such an occurrence has hap pened. C. L. McClain & Co., the wholesale dealers, have four car loads on the way, which will arrive this afternoon or te-morrow, two of which have already

The citizens of Chapman are again happy. Their postoffice, which it will be remembered was removed several months ago on account of a futile attempt to provide a suitable postmaster, was reestablished this morning with Mr. John R. Gregory in charge. Since its removal all the mail matter, or the greater part of it has been received at the office in this city, and the remainder in Canal Fulton, and it has been a matter of some annoyance to the citizens of Chapman to go so far for their mail.

A light fingered tramp found his way Tremont street at its disputed point, and | into Mrs. S. L. Lausch's boarding house run. The cooper shop of the Sippo Mills | streets, on Thursday afternoon, and though seen by the occupants, was thought to be a seedy patron. Their opinions changed when they afterwards found that his high mightiness, the tramp, had entered Stephen Lawrence's Wednesday, at 7:00 p. m. The sewing room and taken a suit of clothes and a valuable watch and chain. He also took Fred Herd's shirt and shoes. He kindly left his old clothes in the house as a

> A very pleasant event took place last night at the residence of Mr. Jacob Hollinger, three miles south of this city. at eight o'clock, it being the or easion of the marriage of his daughter, Miss Ada F. Hollinger to Mr. Myron C. Tubbs, of Kingston, Kan. It was a bril liant event in every particular. About sixty invited guests were present to partake of the sumptuous repast served by Mr. and Mrs. Hollinger; the presents were elegant and costly. Miss Hollinger had been a popular teacher in the public schools in this city for a number of years, and she has the best wishes of a large number of friends for a happy future. lington Booth, the leader of the entire

Kingston, Kan. Many friends of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Russell gathered at the Ft. Wayne station this morning to give them good-bye when they stepped on the train, which bore them from Massillon. They will be gone just one year, and when they return, will have made a complete tour of the world. From Massillon they go to New York, from New York to Montreal, and from Montreal over the Canathey will join an English party numbering ten, and will sail for Yokahama on September 29. From Yokahama they will go to Shanghai, and from Shanghai to Bombay. India and the Holy Land will be thoroughly done. Of course the greater part of the year will be spent in Europe. All unite in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Russell a pleasant tour and a happy return.

They Were From Canton.

At half past 4 Wednesday afternoon, East Main street thoroughly enjoyed a rare and charming scene of verdancy. Apparently it was a wedding procession, and it passed through the business part of the city on foot at a snail pace, so that the business men could gaze thereon. There were six couples in the procession, the bride and groom had a position in the middle of it. The bride wore a charming white bonnet, and the blushing groom tagged lovingly on her arm. The gentlemen lung affectionately to their ladies, and puffed exceedingly long cigara. There was one exception, and hed a baby. It was a touching sight and a great crowd witnessed itt. At the livery stable, where their steeds were pu' ap, it was said that they had come from Cauton and were making Massillon the objective with of their wedding

PERSONALITIES

And the Matters Which Agitate the Society World. Miss Carrie Killinger has gone to Ak

Mr. Joseph Coleman is confined to his

home by sickness. Miss Sue Rogers has returned after a

Miss Ada McGrath, of Massillon, is visiting friends in the city.—Akron Bea-

three weeks' visit in Columbus.

Mrs. Hiram Redman is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. L. Savidge, on East Main

Miss Clara Long of Loudonville is visting at the residence of the Mr. J. F. Miss Ella Crawford left Tuesday for a

week's visit among friends at New Brighton, Pa. The Misses Mame and Flora Kail are

spending several weeks with Cleveland and Akron friends. Mr. J. C. Darst of Toledo, one of the

owners of the Massillon Bridge Company was in the city Wednesday. Mrs. Will Clemens has returned home from Canal Fulton, where she has been

visiting for the past two weeks. Mrs. Frank Kneedle, of Springfield, and Mrs. Dr. Grinemyer, of Smithville, are visiting at the residence of Dr. A. A.

Gus Foel e has returned from his summer trip to Onargo, near Chatsworth. He brought home a chip from the wreck, as a memente.

Mrs. Rebecca Marker, who has not been in Massillon for thirty-six years, is visiting her sisters, Mrs. Phil Shertzer, Mrs. Louis Wible, and Mrs. Mary

MASSILLON WILL BE REPRE-SENTED

In the Coming Musical Contest to be Meld in Pittsburg.

The call first published in yesterday's Independent for a meeting of all singers, to be held in the Disciple church, has been read with unusual interest, and nearly all our vocalists will respond to it. The charus when organized will be thoroughly trained and prepared to enter into the great contest which is to take place in Pittsburg on December 26, 1887. Upon that occasion the competing choral societies will render the following selections for which the premiums set opposite are offered:

Piano solo.."Aufferderung Zum Tanz"..Weber Chords..." Haddes be to God —Enjan Adendelssolm — A silver cup and \$500
Chords. — "Arise All ye Nations" — 250
Male chords. — "The Black-mith" — 160
Quark tt. — "Good Night Beloved" — 16
Duct /female. — "O Lovely Peace" — 10 Duck (male) ... "The Two Bards"
Soprano solo. "Loving Heart"... Gottschala
Alto solo ... "The Day is Gone"... Bafe
Tenor solo... "The Shoc upon the Shore...
Bardone solo... "Bedonin Love Song".. Pinsuti
Bass solo......."To the Storm Wind"
Light singing for four...

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Something About Ballington Booth and the Demonstration on Saturday.

[From Monday's Daily.]

Massillon, since Saturday, has been the center of the Salvation Army of Northern Ohio, and will be for two days to come. The gathering of the forces here is for purposes very similar to those of a Methodist conference or an Episcopal convention. All the officers are either here or on the way, and will advise together as to the best methods for work. The Army's officers periodically change their locations, and their new stations will also be determined. To add to the interest of the occasion, Marshal Bal-They left this morning for their home in American forces, is in the city and personally conducts the meetings. Marshal Booth is a rather young man, and is a son of the famous William Booth, of England, the founder of the Army, who was in this city last fall. Young Booth succeeded Frank Smith, who was a conscientious and enthusiastic worker. Smith was a good deal like President Cleveland in his system of labor. He steadfastly refused to avail himself of a stenographer or private secretary, and dian Pacific to Vancouver. At this place | personally conducted the mass of correspondence which his position entailed.

Eventually his health gave way, and a change was necessary. After some months of entire rest he sufficiently recovered to move to the city of Rome, where he is now at the head of the lialian branch.

Marshal Booth was received on Saturday after the usual hearty manner of the Salvationists. In the evening there was a procession headed by a full brass band, followed by a torch light procession. Many of the ladies were white sashes bearing the words "The world for God." After the parade which was witnessed by a great crowd, services were opened in the barracks. On Sunday elaborate services took place. This evening an officer council will take place, in which the general public has little inter-

T. R. Morgan, Sr., a prominent Alliance manufacturer, is expected to return from Europe soon, and will be greeted with the music of bands, and a display of bunting. In the name of sincerity, stuff and nonsense, The Leader protests against more than a rational and hearty welcome home.

The Gilbert-Huntley comedy company spent Sunday night in this city, en route to Norwalk, where they will play for a

THE COUNCIL.

Fire Alarm Killed for the Present,

LIKEWISE THE EXTENSION OF THE WATER MAINS. 1

Mr. Sailer's Ordinance Passed—Street to be Repaired, Sidewalks go Down

An unusually large crowd thronged the council chamber last night, attracted thither by the news that the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company would exhibit their system of fire

The usual preliminary business having been dispatched, President Blumenschein called upon Mr. Chandler, the agent of the above mentioned company, to show the councilmen how their system was worked. Mr. Chandler com-

Three of their non-interfering boxes had been placed in different parts of the room, connected by wires with a gong and indicator, making a complete and closed circuit.

The system worked admirably; by unlocking a box and touching a projecting hook, the number of the box will be rung at the engine house four distinct times. The numbers are given in this way. Mr. Chandler, for illustration rang box. No. 134. The gong struck once; after an interval of five seconds it struck three times in succession, and after another interval of five seconds came four more strokes. This was repeated three times more. Much more was shown, and it all elicited the approbation of the witnesses.

The compary offered to put up a circuit of fifteen boxes, with all the paraphernalia to make it complete, for \$2,650. Mr. Leu asked if time for receiving bids had expired; he thought there should be some competition and thus far only the one bid had been handed in.

City Solicitor Young arose and impressively stated that it was useless to waste any more time upon the matter. The city could not enter into such a con-

Mr. Young informed the council that the fire department funds amounted to only \$2,800, of which \$2,500 had already been apportioned. Should the bid be accepted, it would become his duty to enjoin the expenditure of the money, and that duty he would religiously perform. He then handed the clerk a protest against an acceptance, lucidly stating

First, he thought that there were other more necessary improvements required, such as extending the water mains to the suburos.

Second, He said that the advertise ment was irregular, as it excluded all other companies from making bids, thus creating a monopoly. Third, There was no money in the

treasury to be devoted to the purpose, and the city could not go into debt any Mr. White affirmed that there was

\$1,500 that could be used, apportioned from the Dow law tax. Mr. Young denied the right to use that

money, except for the police force and general purposes, and asserted that this was a specific purpose.

Mr. Young again declared that the advertisement was unfair, and had been drawn up by an agent of the Gamewell Combany.

Mr. White asserted that he had writen it himself,

Mr. Leighley moved that the bid be rejected. This motion, after much irrelevant discussion, was carried. Later on a motion to pay Mr. Chand-

ler's expenses was carried,—to the honor of the city council of Massillon,

A petition from all prominent busi ness firms was read requesting that the water-mains be extended on Cherry street and to the Corns Iron works.

The clerk promptly notified the council that there was no money for this purpose and the matter was dropped.

Mr. Clutz moved that the ordinance for the improvement of south side of Tremont street from Eric to Mill be read the third time and passed.

Mr. Young said that he did not see how this request could be denied as its use was to be public and would incur no expense to the city. The motion was carried. It was resolved that Mrs. C. M. Everhard and the Jarvis heirs be requested to give their consent to the proposed improvements.

Mr. White read a letter from M. D. Woodford, of the W. & L. E. R. R., requesting that bill for one electric light be withdrawn. The solicitor claimed that the company owed the bill. He was instructed to collect it. Mr. Leighley moved that the Pennsyl-

vania Company be compelled to raise their track over South Eric street, Carried. Mr. Clutz moved that the city engin-

eer be instructed to give Mr. Saiter stakes. Carried. Resolution by Mr. Volkmor: That

Mrs. Metz, on North street, Mr. Hansen, M. Ertle, and Mrs. Sibila, on Mill street, be compelled to lay flagging in front of their property. Carried. It was moved and carried that Front,

be graveled. It was moved and carried that all wires on West Main street interfering COLEMAN'S, 5 Erie Street.

with the working of the railroad gates of the Pennsylvania Company be raised.

BILLS PAID, leorge Rink et al

EAST GREENVILLE.

Work on the new church was resumed again, Tuesday. The new school house at this place is

near completion,

Mr. C. Hartman is erecting a new ouilding for a meat market.

Singing will be held at this place on Saturday nights, instead of Tuesdays.

Mr. David Fortney, formerly of this place, but now of Pennsylvania, is visiting his brother Ross, Work has been commenced on the

new shaft near this place. They have reached a depth of twenty feet, A public sale of live stock will be at the residence of David Kilgore September 20th, 1887, consisting of thirty head

Mr. and Mrs. John Conner, of Cleveland, who have been visiting relatives! here for the past few weeks, returned

home again, [Correspondence has been received too late for use this week, 1 - En.

Central Convocation.

The next meeting of the Central Corvocation of the Episcopal church, will first moves is to create a central body to be held at Deniuson, Monday. September 20th, 1887.

Monday, 7, 30 p. m., evening prayer and sermon by the Rev. E. L. Kemp, of Massillon, 10 (20) v. 9: 0 n. m. - Morning prayer, (allowed by the

10;31a m. Holy Communition, followed by dis cussion of the subject appointed by the Bishop "Supposing if to be the fact as stated, that the mainstrations of our charge had to reach the masses, both ausmaller and larger towns, what i

masses, both in Smore.
the remedy??

2 00 p. m. - Spiritual Conference, and discussion of the subject, 'How to make the gospel mes a₂c most effective.'?

7 300 p. m. - Service and sermon by the Review of Canton.

The appearance of Editor Yorkey, of the Fulton Stgnal, has been compared to that of Governor Foraker. What, with her exposition, G. A. R.

t. Louis has gained one point on Chi-Mrs. Garfield and family had a recepion in Detroit Wednesday on their re-

meanipment, and Presidential incident,

turu home from Canada. Fred II. Carruth, of the defunct Dakota Bell, is now engaged on the staff of the

Notice of Appointment.

Chicago Tribune.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrative of the estate of Jame F. Paul, has of stark county, O., deceased. Dated the Eith day of September, 1887. LAVARCHA SICHOLS,

Legal Notice.

WILLIS W. SIMMONS, whose residence in unknown, is notified that fizzle summons did on the 1-th day of August, 1837, file her petition in the office of the cherk of the control Comtion in the office of the clerk of the county of stark and mon P cas, within and for the county of stark and state of Ohio, charging the said William. Simmons with willful absence for more than three years has past, and asking that she be divorced from the said. William Simmons, which petition will shand for hearing at the next term of could court.

Lizzle, Simmons,

By R. A. Puin, her attorney.

Dated this 18th day of Augus 1, 1887.

See

W. H. MCCALL&CD

DruggistS

DEALERS IN

FINE STATIONERY.

PERFUMES.

TUILET ARTICLES.

BLANK BOOKS - OUR CURTAINS AND SCRIMS =-

--AND-

DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES.

morning a serious accident took place on the New Jersey Central railroad, on a steep grade known as the "Dunellen Grade," A fast freight train, James Flood, engineer, was coming down the grade at a rapid rate. When the train had gained a great momentum the engineer espied a freight train directly ahead, either at a standstill or moving very slowly. He instantly whistled down brakes and made all possible effort to stop his train. His efforts were of no avail, however, and on came the train. In a few seconds it went crashing into the rear of the train ahead. Flood, the engineer, was in-

stantly killed and his fireman badly injured,

and the engine and several cars smashed

into pulp.

A Serious Accident.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 14.—Harly this

Old Lady Finds Two Thousand Dollars. Boston, Mass., Sept. 14.—The old lady Putnam, a well-known Winthrop character, found \$2,000 beneath a rotten board in the old house owned by Mrs. Ellen Towkesburg. The house dates back to revolutionars times, and has long been unteranted. It is now being renovated, and the old lady was putting down a carpet when she made the The money was wrapped in discovery, soiled and mildowed brown paper, tied with a string, and wrapped again in sheets of birch bark. There were twenty one hundred-dollar bank notes, old, but unquestionably genuine. They will be sent to Washington for redemption. Probably they were hidden by the grandfather of Mrs. Tewkesbury She and Mrs. Putnam will divide New Political Faction in Chicago.

county politics is projected in the shape of an organization forming a protective union of browers, higgor dealers and saloonkoopers, of which there are about four thousand in the county. It is proposed that these mee shall vote as a body for whatever party at

Chicago, Sopt. 14. -A now factor in Cook

gued that each member controls on an avorage about five votes, which would give an aggregation of 20,000 votes. One of the govern the associations and direct their work in a political deal. There are novemdifferent associations in the city, Fatally Cut.

NELSONVILLE, O., Sept. 13 Wilson Con-

loner, a cost hauter, was frightfully out on

the street here last night by Frank Mosher

holding out the best inducement. It is ar-

sustaining, it is tenred, fatal injuries. Conloner has a deep cut in the meek, also a long cut on the head that almost scalped han.

Teachers' Examination. The City Board of Examinate will hold an ex The City Board of Pyalim 64, will hold an ex-amination in the High School moin on Friday infletions, Sept. 2° and settertry, 7ept. 21. All the chers whose confidents have expired, and ap-plicants for any vacuus as that may us in during the year who have no restingers, should be present at that time. Examination will begin at 1.3° in The afternoon and at 9 o'clock in the

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A HARD BARGAIN.

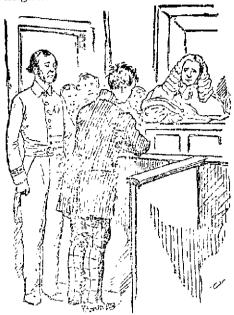
BY WALTER BESANT.

[Continued]

CHAPTER III.

In the morning I found myself lying on a stone beach in a small whitewashed room. My brows were throbbing and my throat was parched, and in my brain was ringing, I do not know why, the internal "Cluck-cluck!" of the negro with derisive iteration. I had not long to meditate; the door opened, and a constable appeared. "Now, then," he said, roughly, "if you can stand upright by this time, come

It was clear enough to me now what had happened. I was in custody, in a police cell, and I was going before the magistrate.



I was going before the magistrate. I dream of that ignoming still, though ferry years have passed since I was placed in the dock and asked what I had to say for axis it. "Drunk and disorderly." Twas charged by the constable-chere

were no pears in 1823-with being drunk and disorderly. Twenty other poor wretches were waiting their trial for the same of che, one or two for graver cherges. My cos carriering, and had the Loans of hearth, said in the papers. Here it the estaget car out of The Morn-

Beary Luke, and end he was an actor by sion, was courged with belteg drapk and all arbits in the trace. The constacompetition has the thery too court, even to specified in the toulde there's to prive measures and bin select A check, seand by the vallet own terms of threeketh. & Fare for the mas found on his per-The Crist of Francisch that this was a solution as exemple, they mad decida literary ordinar may tribite so gentles non-could be converged to twith. One of the patients and ared at it and depossibile i the pri merie reclamble was Luke Lorett that he had been recetor. and that to cheek had been given him by the first action for a elent who was bed to be much measurement whose motive as a pure

the case, althesis of the prisoner with a saitable admonition. He bade him remember that such an abuse of a good man's charaty, as he had been unity of, was the worst form of ingratitude. It appeared that on the very day of receiving a gift, which was evidently intended to advance him in life, or to find him the notate of procuring suitable employment, the prisoner deliberately made himself so h pelessiy drunk that he could neither speak nor stong-where, it did not appear. The nagistrate could not but feel that his conduct showed the gravest want of moral principle, and he strongly advised Mr. Crackett to coned the check till further orders. As, however, it was a first of ease, and in consideration of the prisoner's youth, the fine inflicted would be a small one of ten shallings, with costs "

That was it e newspaper account of the

model. The former, all four, took to de an and of de in a disgraceful manner.

back to my b b an after the necessary

heroves Cyre. All come but one sindle secretors which served to pay my fine. Some one had robled me. Perhaps the ec. smoles. Perhaps a street tidel. It was cone. Greesory reward of my consea to the ugardy lurgain was clean spept as quantity the consequences of

ordered brain? I had seen him, quite plantly, grinning at me with his wrinkled features. As I turned from the place I heard his familiar "Cluck-cluck."

phantom appeared to me; each time accompanied by the "cluck" of his voice. It was a phantom with which I was to become familiar indeed, before I had fluished with houle-de-neige and his master.

It was clear that the demon to whom I had sold myself was incapable of the slightest consideration toward me. He would cat and drink as much as he felt disposed to do, careless of any consequences that might befall me. It was equally evident that he intended to make the most of his bargain, to eat enermously every day and to drink himself drunk every night. And I was powerless. Meantime it was becoming evident that the consequences to the would be as serious as if I were myself graffly of these excesses. One drop of comfert alone remained: my

me; if was certain, therefore, that he was niready suffering a vicurious punishment, a farce. Stand up, sir, stand up! He

time when I was tolerably safe, because my owner, who took a plentiful luncheon at 1, did not begin his nightly orgy much before 7. I was loitering about Bucklersbury, my favorite place of resort, in the hope of meeting the old man, when my arm was touched as I turned round. It was the negro. "Massa Lucraft," he said, "you come along o' me. Massa him

berry glad to see you." I declare that although the moment before I had been picturing such an encounter, although I had imagined myself with my fingers at his throat, dragging him off and forcing him to tell me who and what he was, I felt myself unable to speak.

"Come along o' me, Massa Lucraft," he said; "this way—way you know berry well. Ho. ho! Cluck." He stopped before the door I remem-

bered, but had never been able to find, opened it with a little key and led the way to the octagonal room. There was no one in it, but the table

was already laid for dinner. "Massa come bymeby. You wait, young gegleman."

Then he disappeared somehow. As before, I could see no door. As before, the first sensation which came over me was of giddiness, from which I recovered immediately. I walked round and round the room looking at the heavy furniture, the pictures, which were all of fruit and game, and the silver plate. Everything showed the presence of great wealth, and, I supposed, though I knew nothing about it, great taste. I was kept waiting for nearly two hours. That I did not mind, because every moment brought me, I thought, nearer to the hour of my deliverance. I was certain that I had only to put the case to Mr. Grumbelov -I remembered his name the moment I was back in that room—to appeal to his generosity, his honor, his pity, in order to obtain my release. Mr. Grumbelow-Ebenezer Grumberow-he was the charitable client of Mosses, Crackett & Charges, was her Why, I might show him up to popular decision and hatred. I might tell the world who and what this great benefactor of young men really was.

Sudgerly, as the cleck struck 7, he stood upon the empet before me, while Bottlede-neige stood at the table with a soup tureen in his hand. I declare that I did not see at any time any one enter the room or go out of it. They appeared to be sud-

1 do bepe that the appearance of small details like the above, at first incredible, will not be taken as proof of want of veracity on my own part. I wish that I could tell the tale without these particulars, but I cannot. I must relate the

whole or cone. looking at me with an ar of contempt. Il stated lumself at the table and tarfolaed his napkin. "Soup, Poule-de-

"Masso hungry? Dat young debbel there be lack burry pale already."
"Fretty well, "Loud de neige" considering. You, sir, come here and let me look at you." I obeyed. "Holl out your hard. It sbakes. Let me lock at your

eyes. They are gellow. Bo you know that your appetite seems to rie to be fulling sheady-already-and it is only the fourth day. "It is not my fault," I said, "Nonceise. Don't talk to me, sir, be-

order you to walk twelve miles a dayeven twenty after a heavy night-do you "It is not in the contract," I replied

cause I will have none of your insolence,

I say that you do not walk enough. I

doggedly. "It is in the contract. You are to use every means in your power to lesp your

faculties in vigor. What means is ve you He banged the speen on the table and

glunced at one so fiercely that I had nothing to sev. "Massa, soup get cold," said Doul-de-

looking up at me with an ampry grant. "Now, then, you and your contract. This is pretty ingratunde, this is. Here's a fellow, itoul-de-neige, I pick up out of the gutter starving, whom I keep expensively, whom I endoy with an incorac,

whom I deprive of the temptation to glut-"Nebber see such a debbel in all my days," soul the negro; "nebber hear such a Pere.

"No a recor will, metch to me, sir. You will walk ten, twelve or tweller finles a day, according to the danner I have lad. And, rack you, it will be the worse for Non-haven do not. Hethemoer, if I cannot cut I cap atreak."

There was a flendish, glare in his blood striced covers he speke, and I trembled. My solva was to completely gone that I had not even the pluck to appeal to his pity. Percept a secret consciousness of the user ssm is of such an appeal deterroil.

"You will now," he said, "watch me mal off as three a dinner as your miserably him and appetite will allow."

but have been drank for four nights." I "Then you have no busines" to got drunk see. Iv. Your head is contemptibly we'l, what dai I take yesterday,

Bonde le ac The per seed a spagne, his bottle port,

eight case in 'system."
"I die-seld that was all. Why, your predices or road dealer the quantity. "Bog parlon, massn. Last young gegle nan provitiesh-last but two-himi intency strong head-head like bull-

nebber get druck." "Ah. we wasted him, Boule-de-neige; fooled him away in one imprudent evening. I told you at the time that noyeau

punch is a very dangerous thing." "Ho, bo!" the diabolical negro laughed till his teeth showed like the grinning jaws of a death's head. "Ho, ho! him so blind drunk he tumble out of window —break him neck. – Ho, ho!"

This was a pleasant conversation for Then Mr. Grumbelow resumed his

He are a good deal in spite of his grumbling, and then he began to drink port. I observed that the wine had a peculiar effect upon him. It made him redder in the face, but not thicker in speech. He drank two bottles, talking at me all the time. I becan to get drunk, he only got the more merrily fiendish.

"This is really delightful," he said, as I reeled and caught at a clair for support. "It is quite a new pleasure to watch the effects of my own dring or another man's brain. I shall write a book about you. I shall call it The Young Christian Deterred, or Leaves from Lake Lucraft's Wicked appetite would inil and my tormentor | Lafe. Ho, ha! ha! ho! I saw the account would be junished where he would feel it | in The Moraing Post, Heigh! heigh! —he mest. I lay down and waited ill lunch- nearly choked as he recalled the circumeen time; no sense of repletion came over the wicked drunkard. Ho, ho! It is like

The next day, however, 1 really did meet my negro.

It was about 5 in the afternoon—the can't stand up. Can you sing? Can you dance? He could not even dance a horn-pipe. Do you feel a little thickness in your speech? Would you be able to expend the stand up. plain to the worthy magistrate the circumstance, quite beyond your own control, which brought you into that painful position in which you stood? It is the best situation that was ever put upon any stage. There's nothing like it in fiction. Nothing. Walter Scott never invented anything half so rich. Ho, ho, ho! he is really getting drunk already. What a poor creature it is!"

He paused for a moment and then went

on. "Boule-de-neige, coffee; brandy in itplenty of brandy, and a glass of curacoa afterward. A large glass, sir! I'll have a night of it. Your health, Luke Lucraft, in this coffee; and you had better take care of it, or I'll pack you off with noyeau punch. Pleasant times you are having, ch? Might have been worse, you know. You might have been starving. What? Don't fall against the table in that way. Take care of the furniture! It cost a great deal more money than you are worth. So, sit down on the floor while I tell you about your predecessors, dead and gone, poor fellows.

"Let me see, the first was William Saunders, a poor devil of a clerk of mine. He disgraced himself in chapel one week day prayer meeting, the very evening of his signature; then he ran away, but Boule-de-neige found him out, and brought him back. He took to praying and crying. One day he died in St. Bartholomew's hospital of delirium tremens. He lasted about six months.

"The next was Huns Hansen, a Dane, He only lasted about three weeks, because he became melancholy directly he found he could no longer taste brandy. I was disappointed with Hansen, and when he jumped off London bridge into the Tharacs one night, his appetite having quite gone, I was really very sorry on account of the temporary inconvenience it put me to: and I determined to be very careful in his survessor. I remember I had a good deal of trouble to find one.
"However, at lest I not a third man, a

stout Curderland chap, son of a statesman. You poor, purry little strolling actor, I suppose that you will hardly believe that I once took four-and-twenty tumblers of Scorch whisky and water without affecting that brave fellow's appetite one bit. He used to take it out in swearing; and really be was almost too often in trouble with the munistrates. He never clearly understood that his safety by in being home early in the evening. Once he nearly killed Mr. Crackete in his own office. Poor Crackett! that eminent Christian lawyer: I should never have forgiven myself had anything harpened to the worlly Crackett. Well! he went too; at least, after a good tough twelvemonth. It was my own fault, and I ought not to grumble. That hoyens punch was strong enough to fall the

"Cluck," said Boule-de-neige. "Then we came to Tom Kirby. None of them looked so well or promis dec much; norse broke down so ensuy. A whining fellow, too; a crying, solding, appaying roone, who wanted to get of his barcain. Her ever, de mortues Your health, Luke Lucralt. Hallo!

"It I you what I mean to do after you are worked off, Luke Lucraft. I her a to have a broce of follows. I shall go down to the London d Classic else to the gallway or doors, and find a couple of trusty years posters. They are the sort of men to bace. True, strong, well set up rascals. Men with muscley-like rightier ropes-don't clutch at the chairs, Lucraft -if you can't sit up you may be down-I shall make them come here—give then

a blow out of steak-I wasted a splendid dinner on you-and then I shall make them sign.

"The great thing, then, will be to have the appetites of two men; twice as much to est and twice as much to drink. I pever thought of that before,

"And then to bring both the rogues up here of an evening and make them wait and see me eat: watch them gradually folling and recling about till they tumble over each other; go secretly and hear them curse me-me, their benefactor-Ho! ho! I think I shall not be long over you, Luke Lucraft. Hallo! keep your drunken legs away from the table. Boulede-neige, roll this intoxulated log into the stroot

(To be Contibued.) MILK "TRUST."

A Great Monopoly in the Lacteal Fluid, the Latest Financial Invention.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The Milk Shippers union of the northwest held an important session yesterday. One of the principal matters considered was the formation of a great company or "trust" to monopolize the entire milk business of Chicago. Over one hundred shippers representing between thirty and forty towns on all the roads coming into the city were present.

The report of a committee appointed at the last meeting of shippers, in April, was read. This committee was to investigate and devise some plan by which to secure more complete co-operation among milk pr ducers. The report recommended that the capital stock of the corporation be \$100,000), divided into 10,000 shares of \$10

Any farmer producing one can of milk for day should be entitled to at least one suare, and no person not a producer of milk stall be ellowed to own any stock. The board of directors should have power to fix the price of milk every six months, and control its sale to the dealers and consumers. The directors are to purchase all the product from the producers. When there is no market, or there is a surplus of milk, the surplus is to be converted into butter and

chi esa. The report concluded with a mass of statistics showing the probable effect of the corporation plan. The committee was instructed to have the report printed in English and German, and circulate it among the 4,000 shippers who send milk into Chieago. The matter will be taken up at the next meeting of the Shippers' association in

Serious Railrond Accident.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 10,-At a late hour last night news was received from Hastings of a railroad accident that occurred there Wednesday. The St. Joe & Grand Island passenger train was run into by a Burlington & Missouri river freight. John Swedeberg was killed and several other peodle seriously injured. The sleeping car, one coach and fraight engine were ditched and wrecked.

Building the Road in Spite of Injunctions. FORT ASSINABOINE, Mont., Sept. 10,-The Manitoba railroad extension reached the crossing of Beaver Creak, virtually tho Fort Assinaboine station, at sundown last night. The garrison turned out and the Twentieth regiment band greeted the track layers with music. Some \$5,000 changel hands on the result, most of the botting being on the track reaching here by Decem-

THE CONDITION OF CROPS.

A STATEMENT FROM THE AGRICUL-TURAL DEPARTMENT.

Heavy Reduction in Cotton, Corp and Potatoes-Average by States of Other Crops-Mr. Rapdall Refuses to Talk Tariff-Medical Congress Adjourns.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The statistical report of the department of agriculture for September presents a heavy reduction in condition of cotton, corn and potatoes with little change in the status of wheat and other small grains. The high promise of the cotton crop has been reduced over ten points from 93.3 to 82.8, the effect of the excessive rains on the Atlentic coast and drouth on the gulf states. Serious shedding of balls has resulted from both causes. The ball worm and caterpillar have a wide distribution, doing some damage already, and threatening still heavier loss. The state averages are: Virginia, 88; North Carolina, 89; South Carolina, 59; Georgia, 84; Florida, 88; Alabama, 81; Mississippi, 84: Louisiana, 86; Texas, 77; Arkansas, 83; Tennessee, 78.

There is a further loss in condition of maize from 80.5 to 72.3 per cent., four points lower than last year's crop in September. The memorable crop failure of 1881, was indicated by 60 in September and 66 in October, some improvement having resuited from more favorable conditions. The depreciation is nearly all in the west. The states of the Atlantic coast and those of the gulf report larger crops than those of last year, already beyond the reach of disaster. In the seven corn surplus states the average of last month was 74, now 64. The figures are: Ohio, 68; Indiana, 61; Illinois, 57; Iowa, 78; Missouri, 67; Kansas, 42; Nebraska, 73. The average of New York and Pennsylvania is 96; Georgia, 94; Texas, 83; Tennessee, 8), and Kentucky 60. The average condition of winter and spring wheat when harvested is 82, last year 87.8, in 1885, 73. In the spring wheat region Dakota returns 89, a small gain; Minnesota and Wisconsin, 72; lowa, 71, and Nebraska, 76, a slight reduction from last month. The increase of acreage will make the difference less between the present crop and that of

The average for rye is \$2.2. That of oats, 83.4, against 85.6 last month, showing slight decline. The average for barley is 55, against 86.2 last month. A reduction in buckwheat has occurred from 99 last month

The average of condition for potatoes is very much reduced from \$0.8 last month to 67.3. This is four points lower than in 1881. and the lowest record for September that the department has ever recorded. The reduction is mainly in the west. The Maine average is 18, that of New York 81, and of Pennsylvanio 75. The Michigan average is 39, that of I knois 49, Indiana 43, Ohio 52, Iowa 57, Missouri 77, Kansas 62, No-

The condition of eight tobacco is high in New York and Fonn-ylvania, but depressed slightly in Confections and Wisconsin. There is slight improvement in eastern shipping tobacco, and further depression in western. Condition in Virginia 87, North Carolina 89, Tennessee 69, Kentucky 55. Ohio 55, Indiana 45, Illinois 52, Missouri 59.

Mr. Randull Reluses to Talk Tariff. Washington, Sept. 12.-Ex-Speaker Randali was at the capitol yesterday morning. Several correspondents made unsuccessful attempts to interview him on the tariff question. He courteously told them he had nothing to say to them. He has kept himself sachuded ever since his arrival here and his friends continue to insist that he didn't come to Washington a see the president or confer with anyone. Randall has not called at Oak View or the White House since his arrival last Monday, and it is understood that he will return to Philadelphia to-day. The Critic says in an interview that the president said he could not undertake to go into details of the recent discussions at Oak View bearing upon the tariff question. He invited several gentlemen to become his guests at his summer of opinion on various topics took place. He said some of the newspapers had seen fit to turn the talks at Oak View into a conference, but they couldn't properly be called that. While the tariff question was one of the subjects talked about, there was no at-

Medical Congress Adjourns.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13. -The international medical congress met at 9:30 this morning. The proceedings consisted of their grandication at the hospitalities represident of the United States and the officials of the government. Mrs. Cleveland was alluded to by one speaker as "queen."

President Davis then made a few remarks. declaring this the greatest medical congress ever held. Thanking the officers and delegates for their courtesy to the chair and expressing his hope to meet many of the present delegates at the Berlin congress. Shortly after 10 o'clock President Davis declared the congress a fjourned sine die.

Most or the delegates then took the steamer for Mount Vornon.

Washington, Sept. 12.-William Mills, of Ohlo, was to-day pardoned by the president. He was convicted of counterfeiting and sentenced to fitteen years' imprisonment. He is now nearly blind and very old and these reasons, together with the recommendations of the prison officials, influenced the president in his action.

Another Railroad Deal.

Boston, Sept. 12.—The Boston Advertiser gives details of a big railroad deal, which has been maturing for some months: The New York, New'Haven & Hartford, or Consolidated and the Boston & Albany railreads have agreed upon a consolidation of interests, that will secure to them the bulk of the passenger business between New York and Boston, absorbing between them the New York & New England and Norwich & Worcester lines, giving them both a boat via Norwich and an all-rail line via Springfield, . The ownership of the Consolidated and the Boston & Albany roads is substantially the same, and together it controls a majority of the New York & New England stock. The Consolidated is to complete its four tracks to New Haven. straighten all curves and modify the grades. shortening the running time between Boston and New York city to four hours and a half. The consolidation will have an important effect on through freight and foreign shipping.

Shoemakers' Charter Granted.

Red River Railroad Difficulties.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 13.—Another interesting pass in the Red River Vailey railroad difficulties has been reached. A second installment of \$10,000 is due to the contractors at noon to-day and there is much apprehension that the provincial government will not be able to meet it. The question of ignoring financial aid altogether and building the road by force of arms is again being bruited. It is learned on good authority that the money will be paid and trouble averted. This will enable the contractors to hurry along the work, and by the time the next instalment is due, in October, the road ought to be almost in running order. A report that the Chicago & Northwestern railroad officials were threatening to take legal steps to prevent the Manitoba & Duluth railroad from crossing their track has caused something of a sensation here, and the general belief is that the Canada Pacific railroad officials are at the bottom of the move. The legal contest over the injunction by which it is sought to obstruct the construction of the Red River road is making slow progress, and a decision will not probably be arrived at until the end of next week.

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"A your nor vive gave his name as

"The name write, on heaving the facts of

affair. On his way out of court Mr. Crackett stopped me, "Young man," he said, shaking his head, atthis is very dreadful. I warned ny tenevoient elient against this act of generosity. You are the fifth young man whom he has assisted in this magnificent

Take warning and step while it is yet time. I got away as tast as I could, and crept.

in serable breathest. Cam not ashamed to my that I sat dova and other. The tears wealld crowd into my eyes. It was too ereadful. Here I was, only 24 years of ene, with my life Is an one, doesn't through my own tolly to a miserable ending and its graceful regimanan. Venet rood world con ext have the thomey under these domains readitions. Money, radeed! What had be cone of the 155 Liver me only two days.

the contact remained. In the atternoon, as I hastened home along the darketang street, hoping to reach my lodging 'et are the daily gorde began, a curious turn, Imppened to me. On the other side of the street, in a dark corner, standing upright and pointing to me with p linger of decision, I saw Boule-de-neige, the negro servant. I rushed at him, blind with rage. When I got to the spot I found mobody there. Was it a trick of a dis-

Twice more on the way this strange

He gobbled if up, every now and then Brands of Cigars. house, and while there a general exchange

Store room and factory corner of Main tempt to frame a measure for the consideration of the next congress.

speeches by foreign delegates, who lauded the various committees of arrangement for the success of the congress, and expressed ceived from the citizens of Washington, the

Surgeon General Hamilton responded. He said the success of the congress was due to the presence of foreign doctors.

Presidential Pardon.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.-A charter has been granted by the knights for a National Trades District assembly, composed of shoe-

CityProperty.

There is no better invest-

Finely Located Lots Comfortable Dwellings

per ton.

OLIVE & BUFF

Sawed Stone of Every

Quarries on line of C. L. & W. R. R.,

Gents' Furnishers.

ly Attended to.

\$100 per month guaranteed Good Work-

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THEY LIKE US.

THE NEWARK VETERANS BECOME **ENTHUSIASTIC**

in Describing the Reunion of the 76th Regiment at Massillon.

A member of the 76th regiment, in the Newark Advocate, thus describes the reunion held here last week:

We left Newark at 1 p. m. A shower having preceded us, we had a delightful ride, free from dust, arriving at Canton at 5 p. m. Here we found carriages in waiting from Massillon, in which we were placed and given a most delightful ride through a fine section of country, a distance of eight miles, arriving at Massillon at 6:30. We were met by comrades and citizens, and assigned to quarters for supper, after which we assembled at G. A. R. Hall and were escorted to the rink. which had been beautifully decorated for the occasion and was packed with the good-looking people of this loyal and hospitable town, who gave us a warm and hearty welcome. The music was furnished by the Massillon band of twenty pieces, which has few equals and no superiors in the State. The welcoming addresses and response and numerous speeches being over, we were given an exhibition drill by the Daughters of Veterans, a uniformed company of daughters of soldiers, armed with flags on a spiked staff. The precision of drill and prompt response to command and perfect execution of marching took the old boys by storm. After the meeting we were assigned quarters for the night, and on the morning of the 7th we were driven in carriages to Meyer's lake, a most beautiful spot between Massillon and Canton, where the regular business meeting of the regiment was held. The dinner given by the good ladies of Massillon made us think of the one given by the camp at the fair grounds in 1877 to our visitors. From the time we were met at Canton until the evening of the 7th we were not permitted to spend one cent. Every wish was anticipated and provided for, and the generous welcome and hearty reception and treatment given us will ever remain a green spot in our memory. We all say, God bless the people of Mas sillon, whose generosity is only exceeded by their patriotism.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE ENROLLMENT LARGER THAN LAST YEAR.

The Causes for the Difference Between the Enrollment and the Census.

The public schools have now been open one week, and while the attend ance will increase for some weeks before it can be said to be settled, the present enrollment comes close to what the yearly average will be.

According to the books the number of children now attending the public schools in this city is 1385, distributed as follows: high school, 87; North street building, 481; East street building, 100; Richville avenue building, 100; Cherry street building, 96; Tremont street building, 407; West Main street building, 114. This is an increase over the greatest enrollment at any time last year, and this fact indicates a growth in the town.

The school census is now being taken, but it is known that it will approximate three thousand. The reason for the vast difference between the actual enrollment and the census, is the result of the presence of two large Catholic schools, in which about 600 children are being educated. The proportion of attendance at these parochial schools seems to be much larger in Massillon than in most cities. There is a marked increase in the number of high school pupils this year, and almost every desk in the suite of rooms is taken. On the whole, the public schools are flourishing, and are appreciated. Their standing among educationalists is of the highest, on account of the excellence of discipline, maintained by an unusually good corps of teachers, whose work is wisely superintended by Prof. Jones.

CONFERENCE WORK.

Appointments for the Year in the U B. Church.

Burbank, O. Sept. 12, 1887.—The East Ohio conference of the U. B. church closed its session at Burbank, Wayne county, O., on Saturday evening 10th inst. The following are the appointments made for the ensuing year: NORTH DISTRICT.

J. Cecil, Presiding Elder. Akron, C. Whitney, Mayfield, to be supplied. Ashland, W. S Coeter. Penfield, E. Shepherd. Canaan, J. M. Poulton. Richfield, J. H. Shreffler. Fowler, to be supplied. Rowsburg, V. L. Fry. Leon, J. S Kendall. Sheffield, L. B. Dear. Lafayette, G N. Barnes. Sterling, O. F. Clapp.

Lake Fork, U. F. Day. Troy, R. C. Ward. West Bazetta, I. M. Moody. EAST DISTRICT.

W. B. Legget Presiding Elder. Alliance, E. Potts. Louisville, O. W. Slusser. Bloomfield, J. S. Barnes. Mt. Olive, J. W. Kinney, Canton, W. Williamson. New Rumley, A. Bower. Connotton, M. F. Fritz. New Milford, W. Moody. Centenary, W. Siffert. Otterbein, J. Noel, Fairfield, J. D. Wyandt, Palestine, S. Corl. Harlem, Jerry Dennis. Pike Run, G. E. Moore.

WEST DISTRICT. D. W. Sprinkle, Presiding Elder. Massillon, B. F. Booth. Marietta, M. L. Oliver. Navarre, R. Watson. Mt. Glicad, G. W. Athey, Clinton, J. G. Baldwin. N. Phila., H. A. Dowling Bethel, M. M. Phillipps, Noble, J. H. Miller, Beach Grove, D. Herron. Smithville, B. Bonewell Crooked Run, D. Kosht, Sugar Creek, W. Airhart. Central Ohio, J. Jones. Symmes Creeck, J. Shep-

J. Weaver, D. D., Bishop of Southwest District. J. F. Shepherd, E. V. Cole, J. F. Dayidson, J. W. Shepherd, and David Davidson, students in Union Biblical Seminary, Dayton, O.

The Akron Beacon says: "Stark is the only county in the State with three fullfledged cities, Alliance having received its charter on Thursday. May it thrive and prosper henceforth and forever, free The Independent is doing well, but it from busted banks or other paralyzers.

HERE AND THERE,

A Builder of Houses-About Baking Powder-Tom Dunn.

It may not be generally known that Taylor Clay has erected as many, if not more, dwellings in this city, than any other single individual. In the course of recent years he has built seventy-six houses and one large brick hotel, not to mention his own residence and his foundry. It is no wonder that the hair is receding from the band of his bat and that he now reads with eye glasses. He is putting up four buildings now. Here are some samples of his energy: Two weeks ago he cast his eyes on a vacant lot he then owned on the west side. He decided to build a house thereon. The next day his men were digging the cellar. Within exactly ten days the house had been completed, even to painting. had been sold, and was occupied by the new owners. Think of it, in ten days, and "it is a pretty respectable house too." Last week he ordered a house painter to take charge of a certain unlinished dwelling. "All right," said the painter. "I'll be up as soon as the carpenter work is done," The painter was one day late, but when he got there he found the bouse already painted, and a family in it. Mr. Clay used to be the great safe

salesman of this county. In his time he has disposed of 148 safes in the city of Massillon alone. He is ready for any kind of a bargain. He once sold a safe and agreed to take it all out in water melons. He got his melons the day before a little circus arrived, which was billed for Canal Fulton. That morning the water melons were all on their way to Fulton in a canal beat, and in the evening their owner returned with the cash for which they had been disposed.

The Ohio Dairy and Food Commission

has been for some months investigating the baking powders of commerce, most generally sold and used in this State. | feet to 10 feet, according to the velocity of the They have analyzed thirty brands of dram. The finest drops or spray will reach baking powder; seeking those brands which were apparently most generally sold, and submit the result of these form a sort of cord, which will rise spirally analyses to the people who era the consumers of such goods, that they may know their true chemical character. It is generally supposed that there is a vast deal of "adulteration" in baking powder; but since there is at law no standard of excellence or purity in baking powders, it is difficult to say what is an | blind instinct to perform certain acts with adulteration, unless it be an unhealthful | unerring accuracy. On the contrary, affirms ingredient. As a matter of fact, any powdered composition that is healthful, and which in solution in moist dough will generate carbonic acid gas and "raise" bread, or cause it to be porous and light, may be properly called a baking powder. And accordingly we find very many varieties or brands of baking powders on the market made from widely different materials. The best baking powder is of course that in which (the ingredients being healthful) the largest amount of carbon gas is generated to the spoonful of powder, and the least amount | teresting result of their painstaking work was and least hurtful character of the resultant salt remains in the bread. In some brands of the cream of tartar baking powder, a small per cent. of carbonate of ammonia is used; but this is considered too small an amount to be hurtful. There is a prevalent belief created by the erroneous statement of manufacturers, that the salts from which carbonic acid gas is generated, pass off in the form of escaping gas, scarcely leaving a trace of their presence in the bread. But this is not true. These resultant salts formed by the chemical action in the dough remain in the bread, while the gas generated by such chemical action and which is but a small per cent. of the whole, alone

passes off in the process of baking. From this fact many persons condemn the entire class of alum baking powder as being unhealthful. Pure alum is undoubtedly a hurtful salt, and, the resultant salts from its combination with soda can scarcely be less hurtful. And yet this is a question about which "doctors disagree;" any number of conflicting opinions and certificates can be had from eminent chemists on either side of this question.

The following is the percentage of carbonic acid gas found in some of the leading brands of baking powders, according to the official analyses: Royal, 11,80; Price's. 10.50; Horsford's, 13; Snow Drift, 10.60; Forest City, 7.80; Crown. 8 40. Of course the quantities of deleterious substances vary in these brands.

The fact that the Pennsylvania lines running through this State are assessed much higher than any other systems, is now demanding the attention of the officials of the Pennsylvania company. It is said that the valuation placed upon the B. & O. and the N. Y. P. & O. is \$9,000 a mile each, that upon the C. & P. is \$17,000, and the P. Ft. W. & C. as high as \$28,000 a mile. The Tuscarawas branch of the C. & P. is assessed on a valuation of \$17,000 a mile, whilst the Niles & New Lisbon branch of the N. Y. P. & O. is assessed upon a valuation of \$3,500 a mile, and yet the latter does a business away beyond the former .-

Subscribe for the week'v Independent. 25 cents during the campaign.

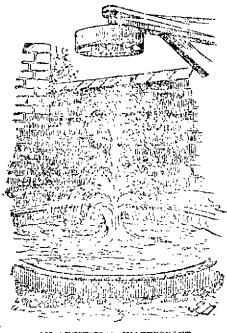
It is generally conceded that the first indication of enterprise in a city is the starting of a daily paper. If it is poorly patronized, it reflects upon the town. must and shall do better.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

REMARKABLE FACTS CONCERNING ANTS AND SPIDERS.

A Compensating Balance for a Watch on Which Magnetism Has No Effect. Description of an Apparatus that Produces an Artificial Waterspout.

At a recent session of the French Academy of Sciences M. Mascart described the apparatus shown in the illustration and the resulting phenomena of an artificial waterspout.



AN ARTIFICIAL WATERSPOUT.

A drum 3 feet in diameter is set in revolution by a pulley and belt. It has six radiating pieces, and its rotary velocity at the circumterence is from 90 to 120 feet per second. The drum, as a rule, is placed some B teet over the reservoir of water. As soon as fin speed of rotation rises to the lower velocity (00 feet per second), spirals are observed to form on the surface of the water, which converge towards a center from which a cone speedily makes an appearance, about 8 inches in diameter by 4 i .ches in height. This first cone is then surmounted by a second cone, but reversed, which is formed of numerous drops, which rise to heights of perhaps 5 feet, and fall back at distances ranging from 3 as high as the drum itself. Bits of straw or chips of wood placed on the surface of the water are drawn together by the vortex, and in the axis of the artificial waterspout.

Intelligence of Insects. An unquestionable fact has been finally es tablished by recent methods of observation on the habits of insects and other animals, and that is, that individuals of the same species vary in intelligence; that they are not automata; that they are not impelled by a Science, they often vary greatly in their ability to provide for their young, in their skill to secure sufficient food, in their wit to avoid danger; in other words, they make blunders and mistakes, and involve their progeny and even their colony in ruin. This individual variation in intelligence is brought out very clearly by a patient series of observations made by Drs. G. W. and E. G. Peckhain on the special senses of wasps. They not only repeated many of the experiments of Sir John Lubbock, but many new and ingenious experiments were devised. Their studies were for the purpose of investigating the mental power, sense of hearing, color, direction, memory, emotion, power of communication, general intelligence, etc. An inthe determination of individual differences as to the faculty of memory and power of distinguishing color and direction. This kind of study of the habits of insects has brought to light features of the most surprising character. The remarkable studies of Sir John Lubbock, Dr. Moggridge and others in Europe have been paralled in this country not only by the observations above quoted, but notably by the labors of Rev. H. C. McCook in his studies of the American ants and

Non-Magnetizable Watch Balance,

An artist of Geneva, it is announced, has found a method of making a compensating balance for a watch, on which magnetism has absolutely no effect. A watch fitted with a balance of this kind, and with a spring of palladium, and submitted to the action of a very powerful electro magnet, will stop Immediately, but so soon as it is removed from the magnetic influence it goes on again without the regulation being in any manner interfered with. An ordinary watch, on the contrary, when subjected to a similar test, becomes thoroughly charged with magnetism, as many a watchmaker has found out to

A Simple Telephonic Apparatus.

A telephonic apparatus, so simple in construction, as not to cost more than half a dollar has been invented in Paris, which can be fitted to the electric wire of the ordinary ri ging apparatus at front doors, in interior rooms of houses, everywhere in short, where the ordinary electric buttons are used, by means of which it will be possible to give and receive instructions, to know who is knocking at the door, to communicate, in short, by speaking as well as by ring. On the advantage of this in every day life it is unnecessary to dwell. It is being fitted up on trial in

Fitting Keys in Keyways.

In fitting keys in keyways an expert advises that the keys should make an easy fit on the straight sides, the locking coming on the tapers. Oil the keyway, and either chalk or red lead the key; enter it, and the abrasion of the lead will show where it binds; ease off slightly with a file, and continue till the tapers bear solid the whole length, then send it home solid. The oiling is important, because if you are fitting into cast iron you will "seize a cut," making ragged grooves in the work, and make it very difficult to drive the key out.

A Lubricant for Fine Machinery. Put pure olive oil into a clear glass bottle

with strips of sheet lead and expose it to the snn for two or three weeks, then pour off the clear oil and the result is a lubricant which will neither gum nor corrode. It is used for watches and fine machinery of all kinds.

The Power of Telescopes.

The most powerful telescopes now in use magnify 2,000 times. As the moon is 240,-000 miles from the earth, it is thus practically brought to within 120 miles, at which distance the snow peaks of several lunar mountains are distinctly visible.

Decrease in Gold Production. According to what are generally adopted as trustworthy reports from Victoria, Australia, the yield of gold of the colony was last year 130,000 ounces less than in 1885.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Dainty Table Furnishings-An Ottoman He Says it Was an Intrigue Between Car-

That Can be Made by an Amateur. A new idea in napkin rings is to make them of two pieces of cardboard, each an inch and a half wide, and one piece two meles long and the other three inches. Cover with plush or velvet and line with light silk. When the Rome and that Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop pieces are sewed together, they form a half ircle with a bar across. Finish the edges new Catholic university, ignoring Bishop with cord and a monogram may be worked. on the lengest piece. Others are made of three pieces of eardboard an inch and a half wide and each two inches long.

Mrs. C. S. Fox, who tells how to make the above, in Good Rousekeeping, suggests also small red surah silk mapkins as very handsome to lay on silver cake trays. These are finished with a deep fringe and a drawn work border made in small squares and worked with heavy red silk in spider web pattern.

A pretty fish mapkin is described as made of a piece of time bird's eye linen, twentyseven inches square. From each corner cut a piece that will measure eight inches one way and six and a half the other. This will leave a piece shaped like an open envelope. On the two longest flaps have stamped a pattern of fish--three small ones and a quite large one on one flap and six small ones or the other. Work them first in, outline with salmon colored floss; fill in the fins and tails and all lines of shading in chain stitch with white floss. The lines representing water should be done in outline with pale blue floss. Fringe it all around an inch deep and hemstitch the fringe before drawing all the threads. Fold the two flaps over first and then the embreidered ones, to just meet each other. The pattern is very handsome worked entirely in

Ginger Bread of Various Kinds.

For baking ginger cakes of all kinds an experienced housewife recommends a moderately heated oven, as these cakes scorch very quickly, and gives the following tested re-

Hard ginger brend—One and a half cups of prown sugar, one and a half cups of West India molasses, one cup of water, one tablespoonful of vinegar, one teaspoonful of soda, one half cup of pork gravy or butter, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, haif a nutureg and a tablespoonful of pulverized garger. Mix with flour as soft as can be rolled, spread in a dripping pan about three-quarters of an each thick, mark off in stripes with a knife, so as to break easily.

Soft ginger bread-One cup of melasses, one cup of brown sugar, one cup of sour milk, one-half cup of butter, two eggs, one tablespoonful of ginger, four teaspoonfuls of soda, two tenspoonfuls of cream of tartar. Make it as stiff with the flour as you can stir it, spread it on a dripping pan an inch thick and bake slowly, Spiced ginger bread -One cup of molasses,

one cup of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of sour milk, two and a half cups of flour, four eggs, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one tenspoonful of ginger, one of cloves, two teaspoonfuls of soda. Mix and bake in a deep

Melon Preserves.

For watermelon preserves pure the green rind, cut into dice and throw into cold water to extract a little of the juice. Drain, put in the preserving lettle, add a heaping teaspoonful of salt and powdered alum for two gallons of rind; till the kettle with cold water and slowly boil the rind, covering with a plate and weight to keep it under water. Boil till perfectly tender, drain and put in a rich syrup made thus; Boil three or four lemons, peeled and sliced, in a half cup of water with the yellow part of the peel. In another pan boil four ounces of ginger root, tied in muslin, in two pints of water, till the flavor is out. Strain the water from both pans and make a syrup with twice as much sugar by measure; add the lemon and melon, boil slowly haif an | power with which to run elevators, mills; hour or more till the preserve is very thick and clear. It should erystallize round the inside of the jars in keeping. The above is the method of Mrs. S. D. Power, who says that citron melon is preserved the same way.

A Tempting Salad.

An inviting salad and very ornamental dish for the table may be made, with letture and sliced encumbers and tomatoes, so arranged that the lettuce leaves furnish a bordec to the dish, the center of which shows the rich color of the tomatoes. Cover with a dressing made of oil and vinegar mixed in the proportion of one tablespoonful of vinegar to two of salad oil. Add a little salt and

A Jelly Stand.

A jelly stand is a great convenience during the season of jelly making. Place four upright posts, eighteen inches high, one foot apart, and join them at too and bottom with rounds. The felly bag may be suspended from the posts by cords, the jelly poured in and allowed to drip into a bowl underneath.

An Easy Way to Clean a Chimney. People who have tried it claim that a sooty chimney may be quickly cleaned out by placing a piece of zinc on the live coals in the

Home Made Ottoman.

In homes where any one member of the bousehold has a "knack" of making things, the ottoman shown in the accompanying cuts may be readily constructed. If the household does not include a good worker in wood a carpenter will have to be called in to make the frame, using the diagram in Fig. 2 for his



FIG. 1-OTTOMAN.

The frame may be made of pine boards; a good length is three and one-half feet; height

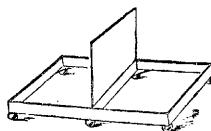


FIG. 2-OTTOMAN FRAME. The frame once made, there will be little

difficulty about the rest of the work. Cover t first with stout bedticking, firmly stretched over the boards forming the back, and across the two seats. The partition board is then covered with two joined cusicions placed in one cover and slipped over the top of the framework, and a large stuffed cushion is made for each seat and firmly fixed to the edges of the seats. The frame sides are trimmed with a full ruffle of a corresponding material or a deep fringe. The material used may be creton or tapestry, as is desired.

DR. M'GLYNN'S REMOVAL!

dinal Gibbons and Bishop Kenne. NEW YORK, Sept. 12.-A Brooklyn paper stated yesterday, on the authority of a prominent Catholic, not named, that Dr. McGlyun's defense was never presented at Keane intrigued to secure control of the Spalding, and that Dr. McGlynn's removal was a means to this end. In consequence of this, it was said, Miss Cauldwell withdraw her subscription of \$300,000.

Dr. McGlynn said last night: "The story is substantially correct. Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop Keane were supposed to be my friends, but I do not know what induced them to act against me. I don't know that Miss Cauldwell withdrew her subscription. I do know that Cardinal Gibbons was instructed by the popo to write me a letter, asking me to go to Flome. He never wrote to me, but did speak to Dr. Burtzell, who wrote him a long letter concerning my case. That letter was never presented at Rome. In it Dr. Burtzell said that if I was invited in a gentlemanly way to go to Rome, undoubtedly I would go.

"When asked what had become of that letter, Cardinal Gibbons said it was in the hands of the director of the American college at Rome; but when lately pressed about it, he said it was probably thrown into his waste basket with other matter, "

The article published to-day further states that Dr. Burtzoll, who is celebrated for his knowledge of church law, thinks the excommunication of Dr. McGlynn was grossly irregular and he will apply for a respense; of the case and appear as the dector's

Army of the Tennessee Reunion.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 12.—Great preparations are long made for the recention of the old veterans who once composed the Army of the Tennessee. The reunion will ! be held here for three days, from September 1 14 to 16 melusive, Gen. Phil. Sheridan cannot autond, having been ordered by the president to attended the opening of the cen-National constitution in Philadelphia. But Gen. W. T. Sherman, and a long list of notables, will be on hand. Mrs. Gen. Logan will also be there, and will be given a recoption at the house of Gen. Alger with Gen. Sherman and other distinguished guests. It is expected that southern. Ohio and Indiana. will send large delegations, as the low rate of \$5 for the round trip from Cincinnati has been secured over the Cinconnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, which runs a special train on the 13th.

Dakota's Wheat Crop Very Poor. FARGO, Dak., Sopt. 12.—The reports of the southern part of the Red river valley | sick headache, there is more pain than are greatly below expectation. The yield is the lowest of which there is any record. The district includes the Dalrymple, Cass and | will purify your blood, tone up and other vast wheat farms that Ince done so much to advertise the counties and the true reports from them are much below the published ones. They will not average ten bushels per acre, and the grain is unusually dirty, the damage after it equaling onesixth to one-fourth of the weight. The shortage with low prices is making times somewhat stringent, as this is a one crop country as yet.

Use For the Rapids.

DETROIT, Sept. 12,-The Edison Power and Light company have let a contract for the building of a water power canal along the rapids of the St. Mary's river at Sault Ste. Marie. It is intended to complete the work in sixty days. The canal will be about 20,000 feet long and 200 feet, wide, and will be situated between the ship canal and the rapids. Its object will be to furnish by the use of immense water power, electric and an endless variety of other machinery and electric light plant.

Jacob Sharp's Condition.

NEW YORK, Sept. \$2 .-- At 4 o'clock this morning Jacob Sharp, was seized with violent pains in the region of his heart, and for over three hours by growning and tossing about. Mrs. Sharp administered a sedative, which brought about sleep. Or. Loomis wassummoned, but when he reached the jail Mr. Shurp was asleep. The physician did not express any alarm at the condition of his patient.

Acquitted of Murder and Married.

Coffeenime, Miss., Sept. 12.—The two Woodward boys, who killed Archie Douglass, seven miles from here, last summer, were tried and acquitted before the circuit court of Calhoun county on Thursday. Immediately after the verdict was brought in Bob Woodward was married to the girl whom he was trying to steal, when forced to kill Douglass in self-defense.

THEBAUD BROTHERS' FRENCH STEAM Cleaning and Dyeing. Established 1868. Office, 65 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, cleaned or dyed. Send for price list and pamphlet, free. We pay express charges over. Prices are low.

Many of the peasantry in Persia moke the chibonk, a pipe with small earthenware bowl and stem about as thick as a broom-handle, which is placed against the lips.

A Cft or All.

In order to give all a chance to test it. and thus be convinced of its wonderful curative powers, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, will be for a lamited time given away. The offer is not only liberal, but shows unbounded faith in the merits of this great remedy. All who suffer from coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, bronchetis, or any affections of the throat chest or lungs, are especially requested to call at Z. T. Baltzly's drug Store, and get a trial bottle free, large at liberty to use this many manner you see bottles \$1

The Austrian smoker carries with him on all occasions a pipe with a crooked mouthpiece, a long, straight wooden stem and a big porcelain or wooden

Our fashionable ladies were talking a great deal last season about "The Elegant Gray." That it was the "prettiest color," "the handsomest tint," "the very best style," etc. Now they say, that for a cold the best cure is one bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup-and the ladies

Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on earth for pain, has made a most brilliant debut. All druggists and dealers in medicine sell it at 25 cents a bottle.

Notice of Attachment.

Gottlieb Snider, Pfi, vs. John Adams, Def't. J. P. of Tuscarawas Tp., Stark County, Chio. John Adams, Def't. J. Stark County, County.
On the 29th day of July, A. D. 1887, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of eighteen dollars.

GOTTLIEB SNIDER.

When Brookfield, O., Aug. 2, A. D. 1887. 9-3w | Day ton. O.

Renews Her Youth .

Mrs Pheebe Caestey, Peters ty, Iowa, tells the following remarkably tory, the truth of which is vouched for be the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubed with kidney complanet and lameness for mery year a could not dress myser without help. Now I am free from all print and soreness, and am able to do all an owa possewo k. I owe my thanks to Electric Bur is for having renewed my youth, and removed complete ly all disease and pain." I ry a bottle, only 50e., at Z. T. Baltidy's Dring Store.

James S. Wethered, of San Francisco, was a snull box made of the first lot of gold found in California in 1848.

Rheumatism & Neuralgia Cured in 2 Days.

Rheumatism & Neuralgia Cured in 2 Days.

The Indican chemical Co. have discovered a compound which acts with truly marvelous rapidity in the cure of thounaitism and neuralgia. We guarantee it to care any and every case of acute influmnatory pheumatism and neuralgia in 2 bays, and to give immediate refief in chrome cases and effect a speedy cure.

On receipt of 30 cents, in two-cent stamps, we we will send to any andress the prescription for this wonderful compound, which can be filled by your home druggist at small cost. We take this means of aving our discovery to the public instead of putting it out as a putent medicine, it being much less expensive. We will gladly refund money it satisfaction so not given.

The Indiany Chemical Co.,

32-y fr. Crawfordsville, Ind.

Crawfordsville, Ind.

There is a hickory rockingchair at Huntington, Pa., which has been in use w**er** H5 years.

Drunkenness, or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by administering Dr. Hains' Golden Specific It can be given in a cup of coffee or ten

without the knowledge of the person takng it, is absolutely harmless and will efed a perminent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drunker or an alcollection week. Thou ands of drunkards have been larde, temperate, men who have laken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. control celebration of the adoption of the [11] NEAER PAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific it becomes an utter unpossibility to the liquor appetite to exist — For full particulars, address Golden Specific Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

> It cost England \$5,000 to purchase a garter for the crown prince of Austria

Better Than Vacation

This is pre-eminently the vacation month, when theusands seek rest and recreation. But to those who suffer the depressing effects of sommer debility the disagreeable symptoms of scrolula, brashing in the great wheat countries in the tortures of billionsness, dyspensia or pleasure in leaving home. To such we say, give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial. At strengthen your body, expel every trace of scrubilla, correct billhousness, and positively cure dyspepsia or sick headache. Take it before you go, and you will enoy your vacation a thousand fold, 10-1m

Proche, Nev., is raising encumbers three feet long and ten pounds in weight.

To The Ladies! If you are afflicted with rheumatism, neural-gia, nervous exhaution, dy-pepsin, or with dis-cases of the fiver, hidneys, headache or cold feet, swollen ar weak ankles, or swollen feet, an Ab-dominal Belt and a pair of Magnetic Foot Bat-teries have no superior in the relief and cure of all those commitmes. They carry a powerful

all these complaints. They entry a powerful nuggetic force to the seat of the disease. For hime back, weakings of the spine, falling of the womb, beneathers, chronic inflamination and decration of the womb, incidental hemoritative or flooding paintal, suppressed and freegular mensional large mess and change of flooding. ular menstruation, burrenness, and change of life this is the best Appliance and Curalive Agent Known, Price of Supporter with Magnetic Foot Bal-

tries, \$10, rently express C.O. D., and exami-ination allowed, or by mult on receipt of pure, and if red found satisfactory even after six a months trial they can be returned and money perfunded. In ordering, send measure of waist remained. In ordering, send measure of whisi and size of sleec.
They are worn over the underclothing. They

hold their power forever.
Send stump for the "New Departure in Medi-cal Treatment Without Medicine," with thou-sands of testinophids. Send for circulars. Write as full particulus as regards your distitution

THE MAGNETO APPLIANCE CO.. 134 Dearborn St., Chicago III.

Hand painted coffins are the latest society freak in Boston.

A Case of Deafness Cured. Office of Shaw & Baldwin's Wholesale Nos I

tion House, Taledo, O., Dec. 11, 4879, A F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.-Dear Sire: About three months ago, noticing a letter addressed to you in the Bee from Gen. Slevin, in reterence to the cure of his son by the use of Hail's Catarrh Cure, we were induced to commence, the case of it for our daughter Nellie now fourteen years old. who has been suffering from catarra for about eight years, during which time Sie Ladies' and gents' garments handsomely has been treated by one of the best physcians in the city. We have also tried the use of almost all the known remedies on receiving goods or orders of \$3,00 and | for catarrh, with no more success than temporary relief. Many nights have we lain awake to hold her month open to keep her from strangling. Her hearing has also became affected. We were afraid that she would never recover. We have now used six bottles of Hall's Cafarrh Cure, and we believe Nellie to be entirely cured. In a few days after commencing the use of it we noticed a decided change for the better, and from that right along she has improved, until now she breatnes as easily as any one. She sleeps well and her hearing is perfectly good. We feel that the disease is entirely removed. We write this unsolicited letter, feeling that it is due you, and with the hope that others may be benefitted in like manner. We can hardly realize that such a change could be effected in so short a time after battling with the disease so long. We are still using the remedy at intervals, as

proper. We are yours truly, MR, and MRS, S. BALDWIN,

it seems to build up her system. You are

220 Franklin Avenue. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, for 75c.

Fire-flies and katydids are articles of trade in oriental countries. They are sold in Japan in little bamboo cages for

two cents. Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcars, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblaines corns and all skin impurities, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

A new waltzsong, "Won't you buy my pretty flowers," by H. P. Danks, is at last published in fine style. This beautiful song is sung with great success by Miss Lillian and Jennie Calef, in "Little Muffets." Copies mailed for the price, 50 cents, by the publisher, Jno. S. Horner,

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE FAIR.

Its Progress and Prospects.

The Stark County Agricultural Society held its last session preceding the fair last Saturday to make final arrangements for its thirty-eighth annual fair.

All are enthusiastic over the fine prospeets of the fair, which is predicted to be the best yet held in the county, the see retary reporting that the demands for information, premium lists, advertising matter, &c., more than doubled that of any former year, and consumed much of his time in replying to and answering correspondents.

J. H. Dager, chairman of Bee and Poul try Building Committee, reported a number of bids for the erection of said buildings, the lowest of which was by A. D. Metzgar for \$435—the highest bid being |

Contract awarded to Metzgar and bond taken for completion of the building for the first day of the fair. So bring on your bees, honey and improved tools, implements, &c., and fill up the new Apiary, which will be located northwest of Art

This class is open to Stark and adjoining counties. All can enter whether they belong to the bee keepers association, or not Mark Thompson is superintendent.

An apartment will be enclosed in wire screens wherein illustrations and explanations in the handling of bees will be given during the fair. These lessons are abne worth the price of admission to the fair and should not be missed. And we predict that the bailding will be much too small for the display. The management were very generous in their liberal preto the while those of the State fair only feet up a lew dollars more.

Then the poultry house 12:14 feet will be another leature of the fair. It is being enced to the left of the main entrance, and south of where the poultry coops

Mr. Mc lave, or New Lendon, who so collar the late state. Fair as expert and indge, has been secured, and our birds will be secred instead of "guessed at" as in the past.

The board ruled that all rise enfortheir taxle as pains free, as her toward, the because secret singly, tagen the pair of each breed everaging the highest number to get is fair and manly treatment. of parallel trees is airst and next second

Then again, the birds can all be enterto be a total to be paid out to the first and weed at, one third commented. Each sex is each based will be awarded the entrance tee in their respective classes the excitotors thus getting back all their money, while the society gets nothmy but the benefit of a big poultre show. our pailtry finances will "spread" them-The secretary has information already that the Massillonians are work ing up an "eye opener" for the people of the county.

The secretary stated that arrangements were in progress for the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Bailroad to carry the people from canal buston and along their line to Justus, there to change cars and becarreed right to the fair grounds by the Cicycland & Canton road; being carried from the Fr. Wayne depot to the grounds.

Hon. L. C Cole, for his earnest efforts of the present grounds, and A. R. Hanna, for past efficient service, were voted com-

The secretary was again authorized to use the press of the county in bringing region, the greatness of our mir before, the peo-

Many requests having been made to different member of the bourd for more races and larger purses, from time to tical, and orguments produced that larger crowds could be obtained and a general bludgeons and their ubiquatous stilettos desire having spring up lately to see "Drey reckett" and "Doctor M." of Mi neeva, in a race, a committee waited upon the conditions three middle waited upon the conditions they excel flercely. "No the conditions three middle armed that "Da- black a teg us." But the strikers held them yy (bookeyt' had been entered in Marylarel for that week and would not be here unless the society would hear the exa purse were put up sufficiently large brought this way to work in the mines," they would bring him here and pace the said an old bearded miner of Midawillo, track inside of 2000, a feat that has never been a complished on the present track. Italian slaves. "They'll not get away with A purse of \$200 was then offered for pacing race; time 2:25 Open to the

world to heat 2:30; \$100 to first, \$50 to second, 830 to third and \$20 to fourth To be paced on Friday between heats of "free for all" trot.

This race will be paced according to the ruled of the National Trotting Associa-

Take it all in all, we never met the board so enthusiastic over the prospects of a fair as we did last Saturday. By having one director in each township the pulse of the people is unmistakably felt.

The manufacturing and mercantile interests of our cities in the county are so larg and manifold, and appreciating from elsewhere. There has been some earndisplays of the products of the county, the board have had under consideration the changing of the constitution to allow the cities of Canton, Massillon and Alliance a number of directors on the board, and as the fair is becoming more and more an "industrial exposition" with all that the name implies, the time is not very far distant when some changes will be made.

Two weeks from to-day the fair will be in full blast, and every patriotic son and daughter of favored Molly Stark should contribute to make this fair outshine all provious ones. There will be ; lany exbibitions and visitors from abroad and if we but do our duty many will be the words of praise bestowed up in us,

OVER 100,000 PEOPLE IDLE.

THE DEPLORABLE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Great Miners' Strike Farther From a Settlement Than Ever - Bloodshed Looked For at the Hands of the Foreign Element-Other Labor News.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 15.—The combat deepens. The two giants, organized labor and organised capital, have locked horns and claimed to be in for war. At present neither show signs of weakening, but the battle is young yet and the nature of the campaign on either side has not been divulged-probably not settled.

To-day will be a day of deep interest to the miners of Pennsylvania. It is the day set for the Philadelphia & Reading's answer to the joint committee. That answer means much to the striking miners. If they find that the Ph.ladelphia & Reading has been playing possum with them, or if no agreement can be reached, it will mean the adding of 25,000 more men to the striking army. For if the great coal and iron company keeps faith and holds the men of the Schuvlkill region to their work, the strikers will have the joy of knowing that plenty of coal is going to market and their companies is losing the trade. It is needless to say that the striking men devoutly pray for a harmonious outcoming of to-day's confer-

Contrary to report this is the first great sectional strike the miners have ever undertaken. The strikes of 1869, 1870 and 1875, all unsuccessful, were universal strikes. The plan of pitting the business interest of one section of operators against those of another has not been tried before. It is a new weapon. How effective it may be is a question. How closely do the operators stand together? Will those in the working sections help pay the losses of the idle brothren. as the working miners are expected to do? These and other questions help to complicate this problem, which is of such vast imminuas offered in this class amounting portance to 100,000 men. It is true that there is an active trade and a good market. but the operators themselves have kept the mun idle a good many days during the sum-

> The leaders of the strike call attention to the fact that they are not pinching the collieries as tightly as they might. "There are a number,' said a member of the joint committee, "that we could easily drown out, for the pumping engines are at our call. By doing this we could cause immense damage. But we lave no wish to resort to any methods which would lose us the sympathy of the public. We know that no strike can succord without that, so we haven't used the power that we possess. As in your street car strike, men were left to feed the horses, so here men are left to pump the mines. For the table's sake also we don't wish to raise the price of coal by our strike. All we wish

In this strike all deal work, such as pumping and ke q ing the names fully in repair, is selt of nit er. Engineers are supposed to reruse work only when it comes to noisting ed ingly an a class by the asolver, wherein ; coal to the surface. For three days the a fee of lete arts is charge in a cach high. Honeybrook mines were kept at work nes compating coal in the lower level, the purand second best, via Should 30 Plymouth | Pass using assent up a rate. The refusal pase being to send up a large su ply Mon-Rock as a covered first with get \$2 of the oughneers to hoist the conditioned this, and the Honey brook falls that among the other mines, which cannot do the work they but hope to do. Many of the strikers declare that they saw rules carried into Pardoe's store yesterday, but they declare that they are not at all seared. The only place where it is seriously contemplated drawing off the pumpmon is down Tamaqua Hereafter the class will be remodeled if way. The menture furnous over the treatment received from President Harris, who has shown them no consideration either when asking for arbitration or since the baginning of the strike, and they are about two-thirds willing to punish the great Lehigh Coal and Navigation company in the only place where it is known to have any sensibility, namely, its pocket, Speaking of President Harris reminds me

of Mayor Hewitt's donal that the men at the Alliance mines were budly housed. Your correspondent has never said they were budly housed, indeed the investigations have never been extended to the Alhance mines, and it knows nothing about the housing of the Alliance miners. There came right to the grounds is sufficient off-set to near being bloodshel as Hollywood Monchanging cars at Justus, over walking day. As I have already said, the imported labor brought in by operators as a weapon again t the English speaking miners and never brought into the mines, has come our in behalf of the society in passing special a thousand find hotter for war than belt in the legislature for the enlarging the norm near At Pabe ship Pazelbron s. where it was not expected that the men would quit work, they went out almost unanimously, and without breathing vengrance against every one who tried to take their places. They are a reckless lot and will make the trouble if any is made in this

At Hollywood the foreign pauper labor element is very large and Messrs. Pardon thought of course they could keep on getting coal from their big strapping here. But only fourteen Italians responded at roll call Monday morning. Their fellows were furious. They armed themselves with and started out for vengeance. The union men had hard work to hold them back. "We back. Wind arguments they used with the obdurate feurteen I do not know, but yesterday morning not one showed his face at pense present in bringing him here, or if the mine. 2001 help the hunts that are near by Holly wood, and another hotbed of a whole skin, rest assured, for these follows mean business. They will be only too glad to kill thom,"

It may be that the streets of some of these fair mountain towns or the squalid mining villages adjacent will swim in blood before this sorry business is concluded. There are men here from fierce Slavonia and downtrodden Italy who love violence. The danger is here and it is very real. The operators have not recovered from the surprise and consternation caused by the firm stand taken by the miners in refusing to use coal furnished by scab labor.

But for this an attempt would doubtless have been made before this to work on one est search for engineers willing to "blackleg," but so far without visible success. The engineer at the Central hotel here was approached Sunday night by representatives of the Stockton colliery, but though offered fine wages he said that nothing would induce him to turn traitor to his fellows. And this seems to be the usual engineering spirit in these parts. It speaks well for men that they are beyond the bribery of these men who own and run coal mines.

McBride Will Explain.

NELSONVILLE, O., Sept. 15.—'A mass-meeting will be held here this afternoon, consisting of the striking miners of Buchtel and Nelsonville, at which John McBride se a misunderstanding of coal operators and highly respected.

Miners are feeling very indifferent toward McBride, and it will be necessary for him to make a satisfactory explanation or trouble is feared.

Shoe Factories Running. HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 15 .- All the

shoe factories are running again as usual. The McKay machines are in operation. An affort is being made to induce the Knights of Labor to side with the striking stitchers and call out the workmen from all the factories. It is not thought that they will be successful in this effort, Cigarmakers Locked Out.

Boston, Sept. 15.- The master cigarmakers of Boston, with a few exceptions, have locked out over 1,000 journeymen. The trouble has been brewing since July last, when the Cigarmakers' union objected to an action by the masters against the constitution of the Cigarpackers' union, relative to the apprentice clause.

THE CRISIS IN MANITUBA.

READY TO FIGHT AND SEEKING MONEY FOR THE RAILROAD.

The Dominion Injunction, if Granted, Likely to Be Forcibly Resisted-Provincial Rights Endangered.-A Fine Legal Point Raised by the Difficulty.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 15 .- The gravity of the railway situation is the all absorbing topic in this city, and people are preparing to organize for forcible resistance, which now seems inevitable. Telegrams pour in from all parts of the province promising support to the provincial side of the question and advising the government to stick to their position and all the moral and physical support necessary will be forth-

Prominont Conservatives now edmit that Sir John Macdonald has written threatening to send troops into the country and put down resistance with a high hand. They further assect, despite his denial, that he did see and advise the sending of threatening telegrams to Winnipeg. People here are ready to fight, and will defend their rights with their blood, believing that the justice of their cause will, if necessary, invoke protection from the United States.

The newspapers unanimously condemn the action of the Dominion government and call upon the people to stand firm, defy the government and build the road despite force. The Free Press, the leading north-western paper, says: "If money is procurable the railway will be built. Manitoba has a sacred, undoubted, incontestible right to build, and build it shall. Lot our resolution be called what it may, it is useless to shirk robellion. It may be treason, rebellion or mything else, but as long as it is right to bound the road at shall be done. William Put is quoted as saying during the American rebellion: 'When the liberty of the subject is invaded and all redress is denied him, resistance is justified.' All tyranny and sneaking in the world cannot dedrive us of the road, and we are justified in asserting our rights in the face of the cohorts of in-

In the course of a long denunciatory artido, the Dominion organ here, The Call, says: "It is not thought likely that the Dominion government will allow it to come to a question of force, but the people of the province are prepared even for that emer-As the question of procuring money is the

great difficulty, that paper suggests that the people ruse it themselves by taking up government bonds to be issued at \$100 each. The Imaneial problem would then be-required, \$100,000, to be raised on one hundred dollar bonds from among 100,000 people. Thus, if 10 per cent, of the population subscribed each for \$100, or one share, the required sum would be raised. Among the action tages which such a scheme would offer would be the concentration of all interests in the province in the new road, and in consequence, that enterprise would be a source of enrichment to the people. The scheme, at least, is quite as feasible as any that has been proposed. Suppose the worst should come, it does not necessarily follow that 10,000 individuals would be called upon to invest \$100 each. Several prominent business men would, without doubt (in fact some have already expressed themselves as willing), invest a few thousand dollars This schome meets with general approval

and would doubtless be successful. The minister of the crown, discussing the action of the Dominion government in askmg for an injunction, said that such action would raise one of the finest points that would probably occur in years. Had the Hea fliver Valley railway act not been disallowed, and were it in full force up to the present day, the Dominion government would not be in a bit stronger position than under the present circumstances. Despite any logislation that might be passed or allowed, the Dominion government could apply for an injunction against the present road crossing any of its lands, and if such an injunction were granted a deadly blow would be struck, not only at the liberties of Manitoba, but at the liberties of any provinco where the Dominion government owns

li the injunction applied for here were granted the local government could be preonted from building a railway or highway r even digging a ditch turough any portion i the province where Dominion lands exsed. Thus the province might be deprived of the dearest rights it possessed. Our very e ascence depends upon the manner in which we ight the battle, and it is high time for the people of the province to bestir them-

Argument on the Browning injunction continued all day, Mr. Howell Q. C., taking up the endgel for the province and heating down the legal superstructure his opponents had built up. He dwels upon the "patriot," Browning, coming all the way from Quebec to purchase lots and try and stop the building of the road. The thing was simply absurb, and the court could never grant relief for damages which he did not sustain. He also argued upon the rights conferred by the British North American act and characterized Browning as a modern Shylock,

THROUGH THE HEART.

A Playful Prank of a Young Woman, Which Silenced Her Lover Forever, Owosso, Mich., Sept. 15.-The son of Henry Foote, of Byron township, recently purchased a new revolver, of which he was very proud. Victor McLaughlin, a young man who was courting Miss Elizabeth Foote, young Foote's sister, called at the house yesterday, and when the lad began to tell about his new and dangerous plaything McLaughlin asked to see it. Miss Foote excused herself to get the pistol, expressing some fear that her young brother might shoot somebody if he got it, whereupon young Foote declared there was no danger, because the revolver was not loaded.

When Miss Foote re-entered the room where McLaughlin was she said: "Hands up, now, or I'll shoot." She then pulled the trigger, or, as she declares, the pistol went off accidentally. At any rate, McLaughlin fell dead with a bullet in his heart, and the will endeavor to explain the two weeks' pay | woman fainted. He was twenty years old

The Army of the Tennessee.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 15.-Large numbers of people have been attracted here by the annual meeting of the Army of the Tennessee, which begins to-day. Gen. L. G. Rutherford, G. A. R. state commander, arrived last evening. Twenty Grand Army posts will take part in the parade. The city is beautifully decorated. Gens. W. T. Sher-man, Henry W. Slocum, W. D. Whipple, M. T. McMahon, G. M. Dodge and Logan C. Murray arrived yesterday. Mrs. John A. Logan and son also arrived yesterday. Governor Luce, of Michigan, and Mayor John Pridgeon, of Detroit, will deliver addresses of welcome, to which Gen. Sherman will respond.

Canadian Pacific Cuts Rates.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 15 .- The Canadian Pacific have further reduced their wheat rates to Port Arthur by five cents per hundred pounds, making a total reduction of ten cents within the past month. The intention is evidently to break the force of popular feeling against the railroad, but in this they will fail, as nothing short of the free acknowledgement of their right to build railways will now satisfy the people. The local organ of the Dominion government advocates a conference between representatives from the Province and the Dominion to agree on some settlement of the difficulty.

A Horrible Doath.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., Sept. 15.-A horrible accident is reported from Dublin, two miles west of this place. Will. J. Walker, a young man aged about twenty-five years, and others were pushing a railroad car along a side track, when he was caught between the car and a lime house situated very near the track. The car could not be stopped and his body was rolled over and over, breaking every bone and causing death instantly. He lived at Maxwell, Ind., and was a member of the Knights of Pythias, Odd Feilow and Masonic orders; unmarried.

A Valuable Find. GALENA, Ill., Sept. 15. - A 100-pound chunk of pure copper, together with a number of smaller specimens of the same metal have been uncurthed by Chicago, Freeport & Dodgeville railroad graders in the town of Monroe, Wis. A company has been formed to prospect for the mineral of which it is believed there is a large and valuable voin in that locality.

B. GARRIGUES, M. D. Physician and Surgeon, Office hours, 8 30 to 10,30 A. M. 2 P. M. to 5 F. M.

Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied of Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Eric trocks. Residence Charles and Hill street, near

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. West Main street.

Espfuland Ciuriful Medicines.

There is a certain class of remedies for consti-ation absolutely useless. These are are boltises tai pations made in great part of podophylin, ioes, rhubarb, gambege, and other worthless in ances, thibarb, gambege, and other worthless in-gradients. The damage the ed to the stomachs of those who use them is incatentable. They exacute the bowers, it is true, but always do so violently and profusely, and besides, gripe the bowels. Their effect is to weaken both them and the stomach. Better far to use the agreeable and softweet areaload. Besidee's Stomach Editor. the grounder. Geography as the agreemble and salutary aperiod. Hostelter's Shanneh Bitters, the laxative effect of which is rever preceded by pain, or a companied by a conculsive, violect action of the howers. On the content, it invigorates those eigens, the stomach and the entire system. As a manus of caring and preventing malarial fevers, no medicine can compare with it and it is und it is medical sucrems delidite whomeasters. t, and it remedies nervous debility, rheumatism, comey and bladder inactivity, and other mor-

"The Manitary Era ??

is a paper with a mission. Everything possible, pay or no pay, it with do to extend its "important guidassy to man." Therefore any periodical or back in the world more be had of the publisher of the Sanitary Fra as low as elsewhere, together with a very of the sanitary Era, into the largain—of itself about the least value for the times ever eat into a secular publication for one dollar or put into a secular, publication for one dollar or any other price. Persons by or professional, who reglect the Sanitary Era, are keeping themselves in ignorance of unprecedented advances in saci-tation, of which that paper is actually the only periodical pioneer. Semi-monthly, 16 pp; \$1,0 a year. Wm. C Count, 31 hond street, New York.

An Ordinance.

To provide for the numbering of houses. Section 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Massillon, That all houses, stores and factories in said city shall be numbered by figures, at least two inches in height, attached to the front of two menes in neight, attached to me front or said, stores and factories. Sec. 2. That Main street and the Ohio conal shall be the base lines, from which said number-ing shall be made; and that twenty feet shall be

albated to every munifer.

SEC. 3. That the City Engineer shall make a general survey along all streets in said city and shall provide each owner or occupant of premises in said city with a number or numbers for his or

their premises
SEC. 4. That as soon as any owner or occupate Spri 4. That as soon as any owner or occupant as aforestid is provined with half number or name object, owner or occupant shall cause said number or numbers to be blaced upon the front of the house, store or factory of such owner or occupant, and that any person or persons who fall to comply with this ordinance within tendays after having been provided with said nambers by the city engineers a aforestid, thall upon conviction before the Mayor of said city be fined in any sun; not exceeding tendollars. season and control of anyon at said city be fined in any sum not-exceeding ten dollars.

SEC 5. That an ordinance entitled an ordinance to provide for numbering of houses in the city of Massillon, passed February 17, 1875, is hereby repealed.

hereby repeated.
SEC 5. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage and publication arcording to bey.
PH. BLUESSHEIN.

An Ordinance

J. R. WHITE, City Clerk.

Supplementary to an ordinance passed May 2d, 1887, entitled. An Ordinance

to regulate shows and exhibitions. SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the City Coun-il of the city of Massillon, that the Mayor is on the cay of ansation, that the Mayor is hereby empowered and directed to brease any pub ic half or operahouse wherein is held of exhibited my theatrical performance, concert janorana, or draina, texe pring literary catertainments or cutertainments for some charitable purpose) for one year upon the application of the protection. proprietur, owner, lesser or manager thereof, upon the payment of forty dollars. And to tenew said liceuse annually upon a like application and the payment of a like sum of forty dollars each

section of a fixe sun of forty dollars each year thereafter.

SECTION 2. Every proprietor, owner, lessee or manager of such hall or opera house, shall be required to take out sud apply to the Mayor of said city for such license as herein before provided for, and on the failure of them, or either of them, so to do before any of the above named enterso to to be the any of the anove named enter-tainments or performances are held in any such hall or opera house, they, or either of them, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeatur, and shall be fined by the Mayor in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars. SECTION 3. The foregoing sections shall in no who affect or impair the force and validity of the

SECTION 3. The foregoing sections shall in no wise affect or impair the force and validity of the provisions of the ordinance to which this ordinance supplementary as to shows and exhibitions held in other places.

SECTION 4. This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage and publication.

Conneil Chamber, Sept. 7, 1887.

CHARLES E. JARVIS,

After:

President

A'test: J. R. WIHTE, Clerk,

An Ordinance

To regulate the keeping of gunpowder and other explosives and dangerous combustibles.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Massillon, that no person or persons shall keep in any building, magazine cellar, warehouse, store, within the corporate limits of Massillon more than one hundred (100) pounds of ganpow

acr, giantpowder, powder, dynamite, nitroglycerine, at one time.

SECTION 2. That any person or persons violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be, upon conviction, fined in a sum not exceeding fifty dollars.

CHARLES E. J. 1. VIS.

Presiden. Protom President Pro tem. Attest: J. R. WHITE, City Clerk,

Flood Destruction.

Tuscon, Ariz., Sept. 14.—The destruction by the floods on the Southern Pacific is much greater than at first supposed. For 350 miles there are numerous washouts. There has been no trains from the east or the west since the night of September 8. One thousand men are working, and it will require three weeks to repair the damage between Tuscon and Benson. The estimated damage is \$20,000. The floods are the greatest ever known in Arizona. Advices from Guaymas say five miles of track and four bridges on the Sonora railroad are destroyed. A number of New York passengers are tied up here, and will be transferred to-morrow overland twenty-four miles.

Colored University Troubles.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 14.—The Alabama Colored university is in danger of being seriously crippled. Several weeks ago the publication of an article in a colored paper inflamed the people and led to the expulsion of the editor, Jesse Dukes, from the city. The enemies of the colored university took advantage of the excitement thus formed to make war upon the location of the institution here. Messrs, Ebberry and Tray, acting on behalf of the citizens, have applied to the city court for an injunction to restrain the state officers from advancing the funds for proceeding with the erection of the building.

Railroad War.

New York, Sept. 14.—The World will say to-morrow that the New York Central, Erie and Lackawanna roads have met the cut on round-trip tickets from Chicago to Philadelphia, made by the Baltimore & Ohio roads last week, and that Assistant Commissioner Pierson, of the Trunk Line association, has begun to buy up these excursion tickets wherever he can got them. Under the trunk line agre-ment he is authorized to purchase cut-rate tickets and charge them at full rate to the roads issuing them.

Murders by Moonlighters. DUBLIN, Sept. 13. - Moonlighters last night murdered Constable Wirleham and mortally wounded another near Ennis, County Clare. Wheleman was killed with a bludgeon, Eight arrests have been made of suspected

RUMFORD'S, when not fresh

Attempted Assessination.

Madison, Ind., Sept. 15.-Jacob Dils, residing on Indian Kentuck creek, while returning home from a visit to a young lady residing about four miles from this city, was fired upon by unknown parties, one of the shots taking effect in his arm, passing entirely through it, another grazing his forehead. The fleetness of his horse saved his life. It was a narrow escape.

Died in an Asylum.

NORWALK, O., Sept. 15.-D. N. Fay received a telegram this morning announcing the death at the Columbus asylum of his son, Chauncy F. Fay, a young farmer of this township. He held the office of township. ship trustee one term and was thirty-eight.

Shot for a Disturbance.

FLEMINGSBURG, Ky., Sept. 15,—Near Mill Creek last night Will. Evans shot F. A. Tally and wounded a negro. Evans had been away from home, and the negro went in and raised a disturbance. Citizens exonerate Evans and no arrest will be made. Ex-Governor Blackburn Sinking.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 15.—Ex-Governor Blackburn's condition is very critical, and his doctors say it is impossible for him to survive the day. He is entirely unconscious and does not know anyone. His family is at his bedside.

Kicked By a Horse. RIPLEY, O., Sept. 15.-Eddie Pistner,

newsboy here, was kicked in the head by a horse yesterday afternoon while playing in front of his home on Second street. The wound is serious, but not fatal.

Ferryboat Collision.

Tononto, Sept. 15.-A collision occurred here last night between the ferry boats Sadie and Gertrude. Four men was thrown into the river, and one of them was drowned.

Murphy Leaves the Ohio State Ticket. HAMILTON, O., Sept. 15 .- Peter Murphy. candidate on the Democratic ticket for member of the board of public works, has withdrawn, owing to ill health.

A colored demestic in the family of Joseph Budd, Lebanor, O., died of cramp colic, caused by eating too many grapes.

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

ROYAL (Absolutely Pure). GRANT'S (Alum Powder)*. RUMFORD'S, when fresh. HANFORD'S, when fresh... REDREAD'S CHARM (Alum Powder) # ... AMAZON (Alum Powder) *. CLEVELAND'S(shortwt.loz.) PIONEER (San Francisco)... CZAR DR. PRICE'S SNOW FLAKE (Groff's) ... LEWIS' PEARL (Andrews & Co.).... HECKER'S GILLET'S.... ANDREWS&CO."Regal"* BULK (Powder sold loose)...

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"I nave tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances.

E. G. LOVE, Ph.D."

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure.
"H. A. Morr, Ph.D."

the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious substance. Henry Morron, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology." "I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome. S. Dana Hayes, State Assayer, Mass."

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, New York, and at State Fairs throughout the country. No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

Note-The above Diagram illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair-minded person of these facts.

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

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